THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIII—NO. 107. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

Dickinson College.

The Students' Rebellion.

Its Origin and Progress.

The Smythe Gin and Milk.

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Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

DICKINSON.

The Students' Rebellion—The Origin and Progress of the Trouble Between the Faculty and Students—No Compromise Possible and Each Faction Standing Firm—A Similar Rebellion Fourteen Years Ago.

We have received the following communication, which explains the origin of the difficulty between the faculty and a portion of the students of Dickinson College who absented themselves without the consent of the faculty from class duties on the 26th ult., to participate in the rejoicings over the fifteenth amendment:—

"The collision between the faculty and the students of the Junior and Sophomore classes of Dickinson College had its inception in an apparent trifle. The excitement of all citizens of Carlisle incident to the novelty of the procession of the late enfranchised on the 26th ultimo, was felt by the students as well.

"Unfortunately for the classes of '71 and '72,' however, a recitation hour was coincident with the march, and rather than miss the show, with two or three exceptions, they all stayed out from the lecture-room. In cases of similar individual action, the laws and regulations of the institution provide that 'upon the minus record shall be entered five marks for every unexcused absence from recitation, lecture, or private declamation.' For the offense in question, the absentees claimed the penalty of five minus marks under the statute, and were willing to accept three in addition, the mark for misdemeanor.

"On the other hand, the faculty construed the action of the students as a combination, and proceeded to discipline them under the authority granted in the provision of laws, etc., that 'for high offenses the student shall receive such number of minus marks as the faculty shall direct.' Under high offenses in the code are ranked 'class combinations for unlawful purposes.' Such the authorities construed the failure to attend recitation on the afternoon of the 26th to be, and accordingly they assessed minus marks equally upon the members of the two classes, the maximum number assessed upon any one member being 500. The unequal assessment, some receiving 50, others 500, certainly was a treatment of the members as individuals, and the sequel showed that the 500 fell upon some of the best students. This led to a respectful remonstrance, which was heeded by a reduction of the maximum number to 300, whereupon the classes did combine, and submitted to the faculty in writing an acknowledgment of wrong-doing, expressed a willingness to therefor suffer eight minus marks, as punishment for individual absence, but firmly refused to attend further to any college duties until 300, the penalty for alleged class combination, should be reduced to 8 minus marks, the penalty for individual action. Thereupon the high offense of rebellion was added to the charges, and a copy of the following handed to each offender:—

"DICKINSON COLLEGE, CARLISLE, Pa., May 2, 1870.—Mr. ——. My Dear Sir—I call your attention to the annexed resolution of the faculty:—

"*Resolved*, That the President announce to the members of the Sophomore and Junior Classes that any members of those classes who shal absent himself from recitations on Monday, May 2 without sufficient excuse, presented during the same day to the President, shall be and is hereby suspended from college until the first Thursday of September next, to be restored at the end of that time only on making satisfactory acknowledgment to the faculty, and that any student so suspended is required to leave town for home on Tuesday, May 3, before 5 20 P. M., under penalty of expulsion. R. L. DASHIELL, President.

CHARLES F. HINES, Secretary.

"The Executive Committee and resident members of the Board of Trustees met last evening committees from the classes and the faculty to effect a compromise. The effort proved abortive. Each party adhered to its own theory, the faculty to the hypothesis of class combination, the students to that of individual action.

"The time for departure has been extended twenty-four hours to any student who cannot sooner make arrangements to leave. Each train as it has rolled away has borne a squad homeward; some determined never to return, many doubtful, while "the girl I left behind me" and cherished memories twitch the heart-strings of not a few who will be drawn back by commencement week to make arrangements for returning in September. SENIOR.

'Carlisle, Pa., May 4, 1870."

By a despatch from Harrisburg last evening, we learn that there has been no compromise of the difficulty, and that a number of the students passed through that city during the day on their way home. The New York *World* of yesterday has the following article upon the subject, with reference to a similar rebellion in the same institution some years ago:—

"The rebellion in Dickinson College, announced by telegraph and published in yesterday's *World*, recalls a somewhat similar occurrence, just fourteen years ago, in the same institution. A series of college pranks had been perpetrated, and so well arranged had been the precautions against discovery that the culprits believed themselves perfectly secure, when suddenly, and without a note of warning, three or four members of the sophomore class received letters of expulsion. They and their companions were overwhelmed with astonishment. They were guilty; but how did the faculty find it out? What had been the evidence? When and where had been the trial? If such thunderbolts could be hurled from an apparently cloudless sky, no one was safe. Accordingly, the class at once stood on their dignity—sophomores are never without plenty of that—and made a very formal protest that they would attend no more recitations till the expellees were reinstated. Members of other classes were drawn into the rebellion, until all but a handful of the students were arrayed against the authorities. Strange to say, the students gained their point; the punishment of the delinquents was commuted, and no one was made to suffer for instigating or leading the insurrection. It was a complete triumph of rebellion, and it is doubtful if the college, under that administration, ever recovered its loss of dignity and prestige. Dickinson College has a new President, and its corps of professors has almost entirely changed since 1856. It remains to be seen how the new administration will bear itself under circumstances of great perplexity. Doubtless it is a too common fault of American schools that the pupils are treated like children who are not to be trusted outside of very narrow limits. This is especially the case in denominational schools where clergymen preponderate among the instructors. The doctrine of total depravity is made a practical element in the governmental policy, and vexatious rules and a system of espionage are relied upon more than seems right in the education of honorable, self-reliant men. Nevertheless, however it may be in this case, rules should be enforced until repealed, and they cannot, without danger for the future, be repealed or modified under threats or in response to demands. Empty benches can be refilled. Life is too short for the recovery of dignity."

THE SMYTHE GIN AND MILK.

Curious Report from an Investigating Committee—The Rebuke and How the Rev. Smythe Took It.

The New York *Sun* of this morning says:—The trial of the person who styles himself the Rev. Charles B. Smythe was resumed yesterday morning at 9 o'clock by the Presbytery in the Eleventh Street Presbyterian Church. After prayer the committee appointed to review the evidence handed in their report. They found:—

1. That the accused, having invited two gentlemen to take lunch with him on Sabbath, April 10, 1870, conducted them for this end to a restaurant, in which is kept a bar for the sale of intoxicating liquors.

2. That in the course of the repast the accused called for and drank or sipped a quantity of gin and milk, one of his guests, in like manner, obtaining and drinking a glass of ale, and the other calling for and disposing of a pitcher of gin and milk. This, too, occurred at a time when to sell intoxicating drinks on the Sabbath was a violation of the law of the State.

3. That the bill incurred in the entire entertainment was paid by the accused, although not on the Sabbath.

4. That although the company was seated in a private room, no blessing was asked, at least audibly or apparently, on the repast.

5. That the accused, in accordance with a promise made to one of his guests, a reporter for the *Sun* newspaper, sent his son on the afternoon of the Sabbath in question to aid him in deciphering or writing out the notes or manuscript of the sermon preached by the accused on said day.

EXTENUATING CIRCUMSTANCES.

First. That the accused did not ask either of his guests to take any intoxicating drink. If they called for any beverage of that nature, they did so, not by virtue of any specific invitation by him, but on the presumption that his general question, "What will you have?" warranted them to do so.

Second. The accused appears to have been laboring at the time alluded to under a considerable degree of physical exhaustion.

Third. The quantity of gin used by him on the occasion seems to have been not large.

Fourth. There has been no evidence presented to justify the belief that the accused exhibited on the occasion any symptoms of intoxication.

BALANCING

all these matters, and taking a survey of all the evidence in this case, we cannot but think that the specifications extracted from a newspaper of this city, and embodied in the complaint, are, in a variety of respects, inconsistent with truth, and calculated to convey an unjust impression of the deportment of the accused. But at the same time enough has been admitted or established by testimony to prove that the accused acted in a

VERY UNBECOMING MANNER

on the occasion referred to in the complaint. Not only does he appear to have transgressed the law of the Sabbath, but also to have acted a part reprehensible on other grounds; and left at liberty by our ecclesiastical law to take into account not merely the specific charge preferred, but also the sins which may incidentally be proved in the course of investigation, we shall call attention to some of these as well as to the main charge.

First. By resorting to a restaurant in which liquor is sold the accused acted at least indiscreetly, affording, as he thereby did, an occasion for evil surmising and suspicion. As it appears he knew beforehand that he could not return to his home for necessary refreshments, he should have made arrangements for taking lunch in some place where he would not have been exposed to the imputations referred to, or have laid a stumbling-block in the way of others.

Second. In calling for

GIN

the accused was guilty, we apprehend, of tempting the barkeeper or proprietor of the restaurant to violate the law of the State.

Third. It may be fairly questioned whether he did right in resorting to gin to sustain him. Whatever may be said on the abstract question as to the propriety of using such a drink under any circumstances, we deem it at least as very perilous for a man to resort to such stimulants according to his own ideas of utility or necessity.

Fourth. The conduct of the accused was calculated to countenance them in

USING INTOXICATING DRINKS,

even without the plea of special exhaustion. In view, however, of the ruin which intemperance is causing in the world, a minister of the Gospel should be exceedingly careful to avoid lending any sanction to the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. He, above all others, should beware of placing

A STUMBLING BLOCK

in the way of his fellow-men. In view of all these considerations, we recommend the adoption of the following action, namely:—

First. That while the specifications contained in the complaint preferred against Rev. C. B. Smythe have in a variety of particulars not been proved; and while there is reason to believe that said specifications are in a considerable degree exaggerations and distortions of facts, yet in the judgment of the Presbytery the conduct of the accused, in the case which has been under investigation, is censurable, as having been inconsistent with a proper regard for the sacredness of the Sabbath; with that

CHRISTIAN PRUDENCE

which dictates the avoidance, as far as may be, of the appearance of evil; and with that tenderness of conscience and love for men which prompted the showing of any deportment calculated to encourage or countenance others in sin.

Second. That for the offenses now enumerated the censure known in our Book of Sacrifices as "rebuke" be administered to accused, and that he be solemnly warned to guard hereafter not only against the sins which have brought upon him

THIS GRAVE CENSURE,

and upon the Church and cause of Christ so much reproach, but also against everything at variance with his standing as a professed Christian.

Third. That on the submission of the accused to the decision now indicated, and on his engaging to walk by the grace of God more circumspectly in the future, the case be entirely dismissed.

The report was received and discussed *seriatim*, though running commentaries were made upon the whole case.

After some sparring among the divines who thought he did not show enough contrition, one remarked that he would rather not call that a libellous article in the *Sun*, because

THE FACTS HAVE BEEN PROVED.

Mr. Smythe then agreed to say:—"I am sorry that I have committed the sins or offenses that the Presbytery find that I have been guilty of."

This pill was prepared by the Doctors, and Mr. Smythe swallowed it with a wry face.

The ayes and noes were called on the adoption of the sentence, and was carried by six ayes to one no.

Dr. Findlay, the Moderator, requested that an older man be selected to carry out the sentence of the court, and Dr. Harper was appointed.

THE REBUKE.

Brother Smythe, said Dr. Harper, the circumstances in which we are placed at this moment are very solemn and serious. You have been declared guilty of an offense which to many may appear light and frivolous. Having, however, the Word of God as our standard, it is the judgment of this Presbytery that your conduct was reprehensible in the eyes of God and man. It has been prejudicial to the cause of Christ and to the good morals of the community at large.

We have come to the conclusion that you have violated the Sabbath and the cause of religion in general. Your conduct was not of that character to avoid the appearance of evil; you could have shunned that place; you were guilty in countenancing what was wrong—the sale of intoxicating drinks—thereby encouraging others; you tempted others to violate a law of the State, and gave them a pretext to do so.

You have brought discredit to the Church, grieved it sorely; even the headings of the newspapers indicate a sneer under apparent praise. Would to God that I had language to convey conviction to your heart! I sincerely trust that you will be more circumspect in the future. Examine yourself and implore God to lead you in the right way; in which, God grant, you will forever walk in the future. This is my fervent prayer.

Mr. Smythe received the rebuke with head bent in an attitude of deep contrition, while the slowly enunciated words fell on the ears of all in the most serious and solemn manner.

AN UNMITIGATED HUMBUG.

Speaking editorially of the result of the investigation the *Sun* says:—It is not too much to say of the Rev. Mr. Smythe that he is one of the most unmitigated humbugs in this city. If the Church were to lose his services altogether, it would probably gain by the event.

RAILROAD NOTES.

Railway Interests in Pennsylvania and the West—Various Items of Interest.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company have determined to build the railroad from Hollidaysburg to the Gap. The engineers are now locating the road, and it is determined to commence the work in May and have the road completed some time in September next. The payment of $10,000 of the subscriptions of our citizens is to be made on the 1st of May, and the balance of $20,000 to be paid in instalments of $5000 on the first of each month thereafter.

—Among the important projected lines in Pennsylvania is that from Mount Morris, N. Y., through Munda, to the Erie Railway and the coal mines of Northwestern Pennsylvania. This will be a continuation of the Genesee Valley Road, and called the "Rochester, Munda, and Pennsylvania Railway." Another road to lead from Rochester, through Warsaw, to the Erie Railroad, at Salamanca, and thence southerly to Warren, Pa., is in contemplation.

—The Sharpsville, Wheatland, Sharon, and Greenfield Railroad of Mercer county, Pa., has been incorporated, with a number of gentlemen from the western part of Mercer county as corporators. The capital stock is fixed at $50,000 at $50 a share, with power to increase as much as may be deemed necessary to carry out the full intent of the charter. On the subscription of 500 shares an organization of the company is authorized. The proposed road runs south from Sharpsville through Sharon to Wheatland Furnaces, crossing State street in Sharon at its intersection with Sharpsville street or any more suitable point. The Greenfield branch commences in Sharon and runs up Pine Run to Keel Ridge, and thence to Greenfield.

—The Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company is issuing $3,000,000 of third mortgage bonds, to raise the funds to put its road into a first class condition for a first class road—completing the bridge over the Ohio at Parkersburg, shortening the line thence to the Big Hocking, straightening the line through the tunnel on the north side of Athens, etc. The Baltimore and Ohio will make its main line by the way of Parkersburg, instead of Wheeling.

—The Board of Directors of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway, at their last meeting, raised the wages of their passenger conductors to $125 per month, and have done away with all the patent "checks" upon conductors' receipts. The object is to place a man in circumstances beyond the necessity of being a rogue—thus cultivating, by the removal of suspicious checks, a high sense of honor and honesty.

—Illinois has now 6000 miles of railroad (of which 5000 are open for business), costing, with the equipment, $120,000,000.

—The work of grading the Marietta and Pittsburg Railroad is being pushed forward rapidly since spring opened, and the prospect now is that the road bed will be completed and ready for the superstructure by the 1st of June. General Warner, when at Baltimore, made arrangements for locomotives and cars, to be delivered by the 1st of August. The Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad will also lay a track on the bridge which crosses the Muskingum, between Marietta and Harmar, to connect with the Duck Creek Road.

—A mortgage of the Indianapolis and Illinois Railroad Company has been filed in Indianapolis for the Union Trust Company of New York, to secure $2,750,000 of the first mortgage bonds of the road.

WALES.

The Heir to the Throne Again in Court—Newspaper "Slanders" on Distinguished Persons.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, April 21.

In the Court of Queen's Bench yesterday Sir John Karslake applied on behalf of the Earl and Countess of Sefton for a rule *nisi* for a criminal information against Mr. Long, printer, publisher, and part proprietor of the Sheffield *Daily Telegraph*, for libel, the substance of which was, that the Prince of Wales was likely to be again mentioned in the Divorce Court as a co-respondent in a case in which the Countess of Sefton would be the respondent. The following affidavits were filed in court and referred to as the grounds of the application:—

Affidavit of Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, of Marlborough House, Middlesex, sworn the 14th of April, 1870, states as follows:—

First. I have read the paragraph in the Sheffield Daily *Telegraph*.

Second. I was never guilty of the slightest impropriety with the said Countess of Sefton, and there is not the slightest foundation or pretext for the statement that I am likely to be mentioned in the Divorce Court as a co-respondent in a case by the Earl of Sefton against the Countess.

Third. I know nothing of, and I cannot conceive of anything which could have suggested or given rise to such a statement.

The joint affidavit of the Earl and Countess of Sefton stated:—

First. We have read the paragraph in the *Sheffield Daily Telegraph*.

Second. We were married on the 18th of July, 1865.

Third. We have lived together from the date of our marriage down to the present time in perfect harmony and affection, and we have three children.

Fourth. There is not the slightest shadow of foundation or pretext for the statement above set forth, as contained in the *Sheffield Telegraph*.

Fifth. And I, the said Earl, for myself say I know of nothing, and cannot conceive of anything which could have suggested or given rise to such a statement.

Sixth. And I, the said Countess, for myself say that I know of nothing and cannot conceive of anything which could have suggested or given rise to such a statement.

Seventh. There has never been the slightest impropriety of any kind between his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and myself.

Eighth. And we, the said Earl and Countess, say that we cannot look upon the said statement as anything but a wicked falsehood and calumny.

Sir John Karslake said that, though some sort of apology had been made or offered, the Earl of Sefton felt that it was his duty to apply to the Court for a criminal information against the proprietor.

The Lord Chief Justice said, with emphasis, "Most certainly, Sir John Karslake, take a rule."

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE.

How a Constable Held a Prisoner at the Expense of His Own Beauty.

Officer John Savage, says the Chicago *Republican* of Tuesday, had a rough time in the jail yard at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He was conveying a stout looking bully named Michael Hart—who had just been committed to jail by Justice Dresser, for causing the advent of an unlicensed candidate for the Presidency—to the jail, when the prisoner, incited by some "friends," made an effort to get away. Before he tried the game of force Savage asserts that Hart attempted to bribe him with a $5 bill. Finding that his pacific overtures for release were not acceded to, Mr. Hart dealt Savage a dreadful demolisher on the proboscis.

The blow made that organ quite invisible for a moment or two, but it grew out in a minute until it resembled the famous nasal in Tristram Shandy. Not satisfied with this great exploit, Hart followed up his success, and dealt Savage a few mere "straight-cuts" which would have done credit to the P. R. Savage, half-blinded, bothered, bloated, and fifty-three years old, gripped the ruffian with both hands by the collar and shoved him before him towards the jail. Half a dozen women followed up the twain as they crossed and fought along the whole walk towards the court-house steps.

Hart—"Let go of me!"

Savage—"I'm an officer! Help! murder! police! po-li-ce—po!—Sheriff! Oh, I'm murdered entirely! take that —— !" as he threw Mr. Hart down the jail steps with amazing celerity.

Constable Savage washed his face and pulled his nose straight. Mr. Hart was locked up in a dark cell where his meditations are anything but those of an anchorite.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

News from the Pacific.

A Battle with the Indians.

Troops and Savages Killed.

Removing the Capital to St. Louis.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Indian Affairs.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—General Sherman has received a telegraphic despatch from General Sheridan that the Indians have taken possession of several of the forts near Fort Sully, and have made prisoners of the commandants of the forts. General Sheridan has gone again to the front. The Secretary of the Indian Peace Commission, Vincent Collyer, fears that war is inevitable.

Quick Passage from Japan.

A United States Consul from Japan arrived here on Tuesday, having left Yokohama on the 23d of March, via San Francisco. This is the quickest passage on record.

The Oneida Question at Yokohama.

He saw all the officers of the Oneida at Yokohama on the evening they sailed, and positively denies the charges brought against them by some slanderous persons, that they were intoxicated, and thereby to blame for the loss of the Oneida. In Yokohama every one attaches the blame to Captain Eyre.

Naval Expenditures.

The total expenditures of the Navy Department for the month of April were only $949,000.

Movements of War Vessels.

The Saco is being fitted out for immediate use at the Norfolk Navy Yard.

The Guerriere is being docked at the Brooklyn Yard.

The Navy Department has ordered the sea-going monitors at New Orleans to be prepared for passage North.

The Washington Mayoralty.

There is much excitement here to-day among city politicians at the primary elections. Two sets of delegates were elected from several of the wards to the Mayoralty Nominating Convention, which met this morning. The Republicans are divided among themselves, Mayor Bowen and Chief of Police Richards being the rival candidates for the nomination. A third Republican candidate, Emory, is already in the field by independent nomination. The stand in front of the Union League Hall is crowded with the friends of all parties to learn from time to time the transactions of the delegates. A strong force of policemen is in attendance. The anti-Republicans or conservatives will make no nomination.

FROM THE WEST.

The Capital Removal Question.

ST. LOUIS, May 5.—A meeting of a committee in reference to the removal of the capital was held last night at the Planters' House, and arrangements were made for holding a mass meeting two weeks hence. The committee also considered the subject of holding another national convention in October next, a call for which has been already prepared. Ex-Senator J. B. Henderson presided, and much interest in the proceedings was manifested.

Destructive Fire in Leavenworth.

LEAVENWORTH, May 5.—Nearly an entire block of residences in one of the best quarters of the city were burned yesterday. The loss will probably reach $50,000. Insurance unknown.

Base Ball.

MEMPHIS, May 5.—The base ball match between the Red Stockings of Cincinnati and the Green Stockings of Memphis, on the sixth inning stood 100 for the former and 2 for the latter.

Suicide of a Merchant.

CLEVELAND, O., May 5.—J. F. Widerkind, of the firm of Hahn & Widerkind, Ashley, Ohio, committed suicide yesterday by hanging himself in a barn. Temporary insanity was the probable cause.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Opening of the Grand Hotel.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5.—The Grand Hotel was opened to-day. The building occupies the greater part of two blocks, and cost $500,000. All indications favor the belief that there will be a very large amount of travel from the Eastern States, Pacificward, this summer.

Mercantile Suspension.

D. Guendelli & Co., extensive dealers in coffee, have suspended, with liabilities of $500,000.

The Severe Drought.

The latest intelligence from different parts of the State confirms the fears that the grain crops will be short. The drought has been more serious than for many years past. The rain fall within the next few days may help the pasturage in places where it has not been burned up. The late-sown wheat will suffer the most injury. In a large district south of the Bay of San Francisco there will be fair crops, and in the northern counties in most instances the farmers feel pretty sure of good crops, but in the greater part of San Joaquim and Livermore Valleys the failure of the wheat crop is almost certain.

Mining News.

The Savage Mining Company has levied an assessment of $7 50 per share on June 6.

San Francisco Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5.—Flour active at an advance of 25@37½c. Oregon superfine, $4@4 37½; extras, $4 75@5 50. Five vessels are engaged to load wheat for England, and the market is strong at an advance of 1@c. for choice qualities and 15c. for superfine qualities. Legal tenders, 88¾.

FROM THE PLAINS.

Another Indian Excursion.

SOUTH PASS, Wyoming, May 5.—Major Gordon, with a party of cavalry, made another excursion to-day in pursuit of the Indians. He had a skirmish with them, and killed four. Two of Lieutenant Gordon's command were killed, Lieutenant Stumback and a sergeant. The country is alive with Indians, known to be Arrapahoes.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, May 5—11 30 A. M.—Consols for money, 94; and for account, 94¼. American securities steady; U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 88¾; of 1865, old, 88; of 1867, 90; 10-40s, 85¼. Stocks steady; Erie Railroad, 18¾; Illinois Central, 112; Great Western, 28.

LIVERPOOL, May 5—11 30 A. M.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 10⅞d.; middling Orleans, 11⅛@ 11¼d. The sales are estimated at 10,000 bales.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, May 5.—Stocks strong. Money 5@6 per cent. Gold, 114⅜. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 111¾; do. 1864, do., 110¼; do. 1865 do., 110¾; do. do. new, 112⅛; do. 1867, 113¼; do. 1868, 113¼; 10-40s, 107¾; Virginia 6s, new, 70½; Missouri 6s, 92; Canton Co., 71½; Cumberland preferred, 45; Consolidated N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 93⅛; Erie, 24; Reading, 102⅜; Adams Express, 63⅛; Michigan Central, 123½; Michigan Southern, 93¼; Illinois Central, 140¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 106¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 102¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94; Western Union Telegraph, 82¾.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Thursday, May 5, 1870.

Money continues in abundant supply in our market, and rates exhibit a further declining tendency, showing an increased accumulation of funds at the disposal of lenders. The business demand does not show that progress which was anticipated a week ago, though there is, or appears to be, a decided improvement in many branches of trade.

Call loans, on almost any kind of safe collateral, were negotiated at 5@5½ per cent. this morning, and few appeared willing to go beyond the last-named figure. Really good paper is quite scarce and in demand at 6@7 per cent.

Gold is remarkably quiet, but somewhat unsettled, owing to the speculative feeling in New York. The sales opened at 114⅝, which was the highest figure reached up to noon, declining about 11 A. M. to 114⅜, and standing at 114½ about noon. Government bonds are dull and weaker, compared with closing sales last night. There was a good business at the Stock Board, and prices are all higher. No sales of State or City loans.

Reading Railroad sold largely; sales as high as 51½ b. o. Pennsylvania Railroad was active and higher; sales at 56⅜@56½. Lehigh Valley was steady and sold at 55⅛, and Philadelphia and Erie at 28⅜; 43½ was offered for Little Schuylkill and 37⅝ for Catawissa preferred.

Canal stocks were dull but strong. Some small lots of Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank sold at 117¾, and some Dalzell oil stock at ¼.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 Pa R Con bs..	96	5 sh Read R..s5.	51¼
$2000 do.....	96½	100 do.....c.51	1-16
$10000 Pa Inc Plain	105¾	200 do..is.b60.	51⅛
$1000 C & A m 6s,89	90	100 do..s30wn.	51
$1500 W Penna Bds. cash .	80	500 do.....	51⅛
		100 do.....b60.	51⅛
10 sh Penna R.c&p. cash..	56¾	200 do.....	51⅛
		200 do ..is.30d.	51⅛
12 do.....	56¾	100 do..rg&in.51	1-16
300 do.....	56⅝	100 do.....b60.	51¼
4 do....c&p.	56¾	100 do..s60wn.	51
67 do....c&p.	56⅝	100 do do s5&in.51	1-16
13 do...d bill.	56⅝	500 do.s5wn&i.51	1-16
100 do..opg&i.	56⅝	200 do.....51	1-16
100 do....op5	56⅝	100 do....s5.51	3-16
6 sh Far & M Bk.	117¾	100 sh Ph & E...b5.	28¾
53 sh Leh V R...is.	55¾	100 do.....b60.	28¼
500 sh Dalzell Oil.is.	¼		

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116¼@116½; 5-20s of 1862, 111¾@111¾; do., 1864, 110¾@111; do., 1865, 110¾@ 111; do., July, 1865, 112¾@113; do. do., 1867, 113¾@113¾; 1868, 113¾@113¾; do., 10-40s, 107¾@ 108; Cur. 6s, 112¾@112¾. Gold, 114⅜.

NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	114⅜	11·30 A. M.	114⅜
11·26 "	114⅜	11·42 "	114⅜
11·25 "	114⅜	11·48 "	114⅜

—The receipts of the Wilmington and Reading Railroad on the half of the road now being opened from Coatesville to Wilmington amount to about $10,000 per month, and it is certain that the business will be more than doubled by the opening of the other half, over which the bulk of the coal trade will be done. The company is now in need of money for the purchase of additional rolling stock and for the full equipment of the road, and for the purpose of raising the required amount they offer $200,000 of the second mortgage seven per cent. bonds at 82½, and accruing interest. This road is destined to be the great outlet for the coal trade of Pennsylvania, and it is calculated that, passing as it does through a rich and populous country, the way traffic of itself will yield a handsome profit. Only six miles are now required to complete the road to Birdsboro, and this will be finished by the middle of this month. These bonds offer great inducements to capitalists, who can obtain any necessary information from William Painter & Co., No. 36 South Third street.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, May 5.—The Flour market is steady at yesterday's quotations. A moderate demand prevails from the local trade, but shippers hold aloof. The sales comprise 900 barrels, including superfine at $4 37½@4 62½; extras at $4 75@5 12½; Iowa and Wisconsin extra family at $5 25@5 50; good and Minnesota do. do. at $5 75@6; Pennsylvania do. do. at $5 50@6 12½; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $5 75@ 6 25; and fancy Virginia and St. Louis do. do. at $7 12@8. Rye Flour is held at $5 25. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

There is very little activity in the Wheat market, and only 2500 bushels Western and Pennsylvania red sold at $1 32@1 35; and Delaware at $1 40. Rye is held at $1 10 for Pennsylvania. Corn is not so plenty and is held with firmness. Sales of 2000 bushels yellow, in the cars and afloat, at $1 11@1 12; Western mixed at $1 06; and Ohio yellow at $1 10. Oats are without essential change. Sales of Western and Pennsylvania at 61@65c.; and 1200 bushels light Delaware at 68c. In Barley and Malt no sales were reported.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $27 ℔ ton.

Whisky is steady, and we notice sales of 120 barrels Western iron-bound at $1 06 per gallon.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)

FORTRESS MONROE, May 5.—Arrived, brig Ceres, from Rio for orders, and brig Neptune, from Santos for orders.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5.—Arrived, ships Flying Mist, from Boston; General Eastman, from Yokahama; Heina Denne, from Hamburg.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....MAY 5

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....57 | 11 A. M.....60 | 3 P. M.....61

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Str Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Str Mars, Grumley, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.

Str M. Massey, Smith, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.

Brig Southern Cross, Brown, Mayaguez, John Mason & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Steamer Monitor, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Bristol, Wallace, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Br. bark Guiona, Dexter, 4 days from Baltimore, in ballast to L. Westergaard & Co.

Schr Stampede, Stratton, 12 days from Ponce, P. R., with sugar to John Mason & Co.

Schr J. B. Gallagher, Boyle, 9 days from Derby, Conn., in ballast to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr Eclipse, Carsey, 5 days from Suffolk, with lumber to Taylor & Betz.

Schr A. J. Williams, Minth, 7 days from Newbern, N. C., with lumber to D. E. Trainer & Co.

Schr Wm. Wilson, Jenkins, from Salem.

Schr Gen. John Cropper, Williams, 5 days from Pocomoke river, Md., with lumber to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Clayton & Lowber, Jackson, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

BELOW.

Bark Bloomer, from Boston.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, May 5.—The following boats left this morning, in tow:—

Maud, with lumber to Trump & Son.

Albert List, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.

Seymour and Blair, with anthracite coal, for Wilmington, Del.

Quaker City, with anthracite coal to captain.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, hence, at New York yesterday.

Bark Hatfield, Hatfield, hence, at Leghorn 17th ult.

Schr J. M. Fitzpatrick, Somers, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston yesterday.

Schr Mary D. Haskell, Barton, for Philadelphia, cleared at Matanzas 26th ult.

THE END.

The Anti-Slavery Society of Pennsylvania.

The Winding Up of Its Affairs.

Its Past Labors.

The Abolition Sensations of Philadelphia.

The Great Fugitive Slave Cases, and How they were Disposed of.

To-day closes the existence, as an organization, of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society, and in commemoration of the various reforms which have been accomplished by it during the past thirty-two years, two meetings will be held, one in the afternoon and the other in the evening, at the Assembly Buildings. The exercises at the latter will be of a particularly interesting character, as at it several who were present at its organization under the presidency of Daniel Neill, Esq., and who to this day have been energetic and faithful workmen in its behalf, will deliver addresses.

The Prominence Attained

by this society in national affairs warrants, at our hands, the reproduction of many of the hard-fought battles through which it has passed for the cause of humanity, and we therefore publish the following compilation, paying especial attention to the fugitive slave cases in which the society manifested so deep an interest.

The Anti-Slavery Movements.

Prior to the year 1833, and dating back to the formation of the Government, there had been in existence an association known as the Abolition Society. Its avowed object was the elevation of the colored people, and the protection of persons illegally detained in bondage. In this organization there were many who believed in going a step further, and accordingly in 1833 a convention was held in this city, the American Anti-Slavery Society was organized, and its first demand was the immediate emacipation of the slave. Auxiliary societies were formed, and in January, 1837, a meeting was held in Harrisburg, which resolved itself into the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society. During the same year the State Convention, authorized by an act of the Legislature, assembled in this city, and after a long and exciting debate, which consumed several days, the Constitution of the State was amended by inserting

The Word "White"

in the clause relative to the qualification of voters. The proceedings of this body with reference to this question were closely watched by the society, and the proposed amendment was manfully opposed by Thaddeus Stevens, who was a delegate.

The society up to 1838 had been meeting around in spots, and by the combined exertions of the members a stock company was formed, and Pennsylvania Hall was erected at the corner of Sixth and Haines streets, the site of the present Odd Fellows Hall, at a cost of $40,000. It was completed in the early part of May and was dedicated on the 16th, with interesting ceremonies. The programme included a poem by Whittier. On the same day a crowd of those opposed to the organization collected around the building, and, after groaning the society, defaced the structure with stones.

On the afternoon of the 17th of May, a large meeting of about 500, including whites and blacks, was held. It was the intention of the members to have held another meeting on that night, but fearing that violence would be done them, it was not convened. Early in the evening, large crowds began collecting in the vicinity, and towards 10 o'clock the excitement ran high. Incendiary speeches were made, and stones again thrown. Just before 10 o'clock an attack was made on the structure. The doors were broken in, and the windows demolished. In a few minutes

Flames Were Seen Rushing

from the lower stories and shortly thereafter the entire building was in flames. Although those who were engaged in this dastardly business were but few in numbers, no attempt was made by the immense crowd to frustrate their wicked designs, no doubt thinking that to object was worth their lives. By midnight the smouldering ruins were all that was left of Pennsylvania Hall.

On the next day another excited mob collected, and proceeded to the

Shelter for Colored Orphans,

on Thirteenth street, above Callowhill, to which they applied the torch, and it, like Pennsylvania Hall, was burned to the ground. Several fire companies attempted to go into service, but they were driven off by the mob. During the summers of 1839, '40, and '41 there were occasional disturbances occasioned by attacks made on the colored people, and in 1842 there was a general riot in the vicinity of Eighth and South streets. The negroes were attacked, and in addition to personal violence inflicted the mob burned down the African Presbyterian Church on St. Mary street, and Smith's Hall, on Lombard street. This latter building was erected by Mr. Stephen Smith for the accommodation of his black brethren. Meetings were held here nightly, and the feeling ran so high that Judge Conrad declared it a nuisance. Affairs now ran on smoothly until 1849, when another riot was indulged in, the negroes again suffering by the demolition of what was then known as the "California House."

Despite all these drawbacks, the Anti-Slavery Society contin

[Continued From the First Page.]

stain upon our national escutcheon. By it, the slaveholder experienced but little trouble in obtaining possession of any colored man whom he would swear had been his property or a portion of the estate to which he had fallen heir. The cases subsequent to 1850 gave rise to considerable excitement in this and other cities, and especially in Philadelphia because of its nearness to the borders of the slave States. No instance where a negro was arrested on the charge of being a fugitive from labor occurred in which the prisoner was not attended by the agent of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society, and his interests carefully guarded by its learned counsellors. The following are the more important of these cases.

The Case of Henry Garnet.

This was the first case which transpired under the new order of things, and the first to be heard before a justice of the Supreme Court. The claimant was Thomas Price Jones, of Cecil county, Md., who in his affidavit set forth that he was the executor and residuary legatee of Benedict Jones, deceased; that Henry Garnet belonged to the estate of Benedict Jones; that he was held to labor for a number of years; and that said Henry had run away from his owner as long ago as the year 1843. After hearing witnesses, the documentary evidence was found to be informal, and Judge Grier discharged the prisoner.

The Case of Adam Gibson.

About 1 o'clock on the afternoon of Dec. 21, 1850, Adam Gibson, a young black man, claiming to be a resident of New Jersey, was arrested at Second and Lombard streets by George Alberti, William McKinsley, and Robert Smith, nominally on a charge of stealing chickens, but really as being a runaway slave. He was marched to the United States Marshal's office, and the matter soon became noised around. The news spread quickly, and in a very short time a crowd was attracted about the office. The then Commissioner, Edward D. Ingraham, was sent for, and appeared in a few moments. Counsel for the prisoner asked for a postponement for an hour in order that witnesses might be summoned; but the Commissioner decided against the application, stating that a proper adherence to the spirit of the law would not permit or allow of any postponement. But one witness, and that not the owner, testified that Adam, or, as he had been formerly known, Emory Rice, was the property of William Knight, of Cecil county, Md. Several witnesses testified that Adam had never been the property of Mr. Knight, but that he had belonged to one Parson Davis, who in his will stated that his slaves should be handed over to the State Colonization Society upon his death. His will was produced, and, notwithstanding the document and the evidence of living witnesses, Adam was remanded. However, he returned to his home on the following Monday, Mr. Knight, his supposed master, having promptly said that he was not his slave. Subsequent investigation disclosed the fact that at the time Adam Gibson was arrested, Emory Rice, the alleged fugitive slave, was in conversation with Gibson, and that Alberti and his party mistook the one for the other. Alberti and the others concerned in the arrest of Gibson were taken into custody, and after a hearing were held to answer the charge of conspiring to kidnap. No further action was taken in the matter.

The Case of Stephen Bennett.

On January 24th, 1851, Stephen Bennett was taken before Commissioner Ingraham, charged with being a fugitive from the service of Edward B. Gallop, of Baltimore. He had been arrested in Columbia, Pa., on the day previous, while at work sawing wood in the street, upon a warrant issued by the Marshal. A writ of habeas corpus was taken out, returnable on Friday morning. At that hour the prisoner was taken before Judge Kane. It was in this case that the question was raised that the Commissioner, under the Fugitive Slave act, could not issue a warrant to be served out of the county, but the Court overruled the point, holding that it could be served anywhere in Pennsylvania. After the examination of a number of witnesses, the Judge remanded Stephen into the custody of Mr. Gallop. Bennett acknowledged that he was the property of this gentleman who had always been very kind to him, but that he had run away from a fear that he would be sold and sent South. At this time the Democracy in the Legislature made a desperate attempt to repeal the act preventing kidnapping, but a bill to that effect was defeated in the Senate by one vote.

The Case of Tamar Williams.

On February 6, 1851, this woman, the mother of six children, all of whom had been born in this State, was taken from her residence at Fifth street and Germantown road, before Commissioner Ingraham. She was claimed as the property of William T. Purnell, of Worcester county, Maryland. A writ of habeas corpus produced the prisoner before Judge Kane, and after several days of patient investigation, the trial causing the most intense excitement throughout the city, the Judge decided that the testimony of the witnesses for the defense made the fact overwhelmingly clear that she was not the person claimed, and he therefore directed her discharge. After a jubilee at the Philadelphia Institute by the colored people, Mrs. Williams was dragged in a wagon by the crowd to her residence, amid the shouts and songs of rejoicing of hundreds who surrounded the *cortege*.

Conviction of George Alberti.

On the last day of February, 1851, George F. Alberti and John F. Price were tried and convicted of a charge of kidnapping Joel Henry Thompson, a free colored child, and removing him to Maryland, where he was sold into bondage. Sentence was deferred for several months, and when imposed by Judge Parsons, Governor Bigler pardoned both convicts. A series of resolutions passed the Maryland Legislature thanking Governor Bigler for this act, and remunerating the prisoners for the time they lost in consequence of their conviction.

The Treason Trial.

During the month of November, 1851, the city was thrown into a wild state of excitement by the trial of Castner Hanway, on a charge of treason, which arose out of a fight at Christiana in September. Edward Gorsuch, a slaveholding citizen of Maryland, accompanied by a few of his relatives and friends, pursued his fugitive slaves to the village of Christiana, in Sadsbury township, Lancaster county, where, it was supposed, they had found refuge from their oppressors. The warrants for the arrest of these fugitives were obtained from Commissioner Ingraham, and were committed to Henry H. Kline, who accompanied the slaveholder for the purpose of executing them. But though their plot was carefully formed, though they chose the still hour of early morning, when darkness and slumber rested on the valley which they ruthlessly invaded, they were defeated. The spirit of freedom lived even in the breasts of slaves, and they boldly defended their inalienable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. In this conflict the slaveholder, Edward Gorsuch, was killed, some of his accomplices wounded, and all of them driven from the ground.

Judge Kane's charge to the Grand Jury was followed by the finding of true bills against thirty persons, who were indicted for treason. Of these but one, Hanway, was brought to trial, and the testimony given in the case so clearly proved that he had no participation in the Christiana conflict that the jury, after an absence of ten minutes from the court room, returned a verdict of "Not Guilty." Judge Grier having, in his charge, expressed the opinion of the Court that the offense stated in the indictment did not amount to treason, a *nolle prosequi* was entered upon all the remaining indictments for treason.

Thus ended this disgraceful and futile attempt to stigmatize as traitors those who should refuse to execute, or should dare to oppose, the Fugitive Slave law.

The Dallam Case.

This was a case in which Hannah and Henry Dallam, mother and son, were claimed by John Perdue, of Baltimore. Judge Kane, after listening to testimony on both sides for several days, remanded the prisoners, who had been absent from their master for something less than two years.

The Case of Daniel Hawkins.

In July, 1851, Daniel Hawkins was arrested at Lancaster and taken before Commissioner Ingraham, as the property of William M. Resteau, of Baltimore. The testimony of several witnesses was heard, and Hawkins was remanded.

The Case of Abraham Hall.

On the 17th of September, 1851, this individual, who was claimed by John Slade, of Harford county, Md., was also remanded by Commissioner Ingraham.

The Casey Case.

This, like the several preceding cases, was before Commissioner Ingraham, who remanded her to Albert Davis, of Maryland. A remarkable feature in this matter was that the old lady, who was over 60, was the means of her own return, having called on the Marshal and notified him that she was anxious to go home to her master.

The Case of Pogue.

On October 23 Henry Pogue was returned to his master, Noble Pennington, Cecil county, Md., by Commissioner Ingraham. There was no disposition manifested to hinder in the least the enforcement of the law. The walls of various buildings in the city were posted with bills containing the following:—

"New Constitution of the United States adopted by the Congress of 1850-51.

"Article 1. We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are born equal, and are endowed with certain inalienable rights; among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of niggers."

George Bordley and Charles Wesley.

In both these cases, the former being claimed by Andrew Pearce, of Cecil county, Md., and the latter by Gideon E. Rothwell, of New Castle county, Del., Commissioner Ingraham returned both to their owners. The counsel for the Abolition Society conceded that the necessary proof as to the claimints in both cases was sufficient to warrant their being remanded.

The Case of Bill Fisher.

This was a somewhat peculiar case and created great excitement in the city at the time (July, 1853.) The United States Marshal, Wynkoop, arrested Fisher as the property of J. C. Howard, of Maryland. He was taken before Commissioner Ingraham, who, after a hearing, decided him fully identified, and ordered the Marshal to see him safely delivered within the limits of Maryland. Fisher at the time of his arrest was under bonds on a charge of larceny, and after the decision of the Commissioner his bail demanded his return to his custody, and for this purpose had the Court of Common Pleas to issue a writ of habeas corpus. Wynkoop replied to the writ, and, on refusing to produce Fisher, was adjudged guilty of contempt and ordered into custody. However, Wynkoop on the 27th ult. started with his prisoner and succeeded in eluding the agents of the Anti-Slavery Society and delivering him to his alleged owner.

The Case of Richard Neal.

This was the cause of considerable excitement for several days. Neal was a manumitted slave, and subsequently married a slave belonging to Commodore Mayo, U. S. N. The wife with her children attempted to escape, and were recaptured and sold to different parts of the South. Philadelphians raised a sufficient amount to purchase the family, and they came to this city to live. Neal, for three years, lived with Townsend Sharpless. At the expiration of that time Neal was arrested on a charge of inciting slaves to escape. He was run to Chester, where a writ of habeas corpus, issued at the instance of the anti-slavery Friends, overtook the party, and Neal was returned to this city. Mayo abandoned the suit, and the Supreme Court discharged Neal.

Henry Massey.

After the case of Neal, which took place in October, 1853, Philadelphia seemed to be deserted by the slaveowners, and they transferred their suits to New York. With the exception of the suit against Deputy Marshals Jenkins and Crossin, for committing an assault and battery on "Bill Thomas," at Wilkesbarre, nothing of interest occurred until September, 1854, when Commissioner Ingraham remanded Henry Massey to the custody of Franklin Bright, of Queen Anne, Md.

Passmore Williamson.

The majority of our readers still have a distinct recollection of the arrest and incarceration of Passmore Williamson, who for several years had taken an active part in the interest of the slaves. On the 18th of July, 1855, John H. Wheeler, of North Carolina, the accredited Minister of the United States to Nicaragua, arrived in this city, on his way from Washington to Nicaragua, on Wednesday, the 18th of July, 1855. He brought with him Jane Johnson, a woman whom he had purchased as a slave, some two years before, at Richmond, Virginia, and her two children, both sons, one between 6 and 7, and the other between 11 and 12 years of age, to hold them as slaves, not only in the free States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York, but also in the free country of Nicaragua. Lawyer by profession and Diplomatist by occupation, he must have been fully aware that none of the States named tolerated the existence of slavery for a moment within their limits, excepting in the case of slaves escaping from other States.

He seems to have relied for immunity upon the respect inspired by his representative character, and upon his arrival in this city he conveyed Jane and her children to Bloodgood's hotel, near Walnut street wharf, stopping on the way at the house of a relative. Jane's intention to assert her freedom at the earliest opportunity had been fully formed before starting from the South. When Mr. Wheeler was called to dinner she spoke to a colored woman who was passing, and told her that she was a slave, and to a colored man she said the same thing, afterwards adding that she wished to be free. An hour afterwards, William Still, an active member of the vigilance committee, and clerk at the Philadelphia anti-slavery office, received a note asking him to come down to Bloodgood's hotel as soon as possible, as there were three slaves there who wanted liberty. Mr. Still reported the facts to Mr. Williamson. Together they went to the hotel and found that Wheeler and his slaves were on board the boat. After conversing with Jane, Wheeler interfered, and clasped her around the body. Williamson took hold of him and held him until Jane and her children were in safety.

Colonel Wheeler then applied to Judge Kane and had a writ of habeas corpus issued. Williamson made a return that the slaves had not been, nor were they then, in his custody. The Judge decided the return insufficient, and held Williamson in $5000 for a hearing on a charge of perjury. This charge was subsequently abandoned and Williamson was committed for contempt. Subsequently Williamson was indicted for riot and assault and battery, jointly with five others. On the trial all were acquitted of the charge of riot, and but two, Ballard and Curtis, were convicted of assault and battery. Several attempts were made to have Williamson released from custody, but Judge Kane decided that Williamson's duty was to bring in the bodies, or if they had passed beyond his control, to declare under oath or affirmation, so far as he knew, what had become of Jane Johnson and her children. Subsequently the return was amended so as to read, "that I did not seek to obey the writ, because I verily believed that it was entirely impossible for me to produce the said persons agreeably to the command of the Court." This was considered as a purgation from contempt, and Passmore Williamson was discharged by Judge Kane.

Daniel Dangerfield.

Between 1855 and 1859, with the exception of the case of Jacob Dupin, who was remanded, the anti-slavery people had no occasion to appear in court in slave cases. In the month of April, 1859, Daniel Dangerfield was arrested in Harrisburg by Deputy Marshal Jenkins, and brought to this city. Counsel were immediately retained, and within an hour the prisoner was taken before United States Commissioner Longstreth, backed by eminent counsel in the shape of Benjamin H. Brewster. The little room was crowded to suffocation, and so dense was the mass of people outside that it was with difficulty that counsel could scarcely obtain admission. An adjournment was had until Monday, when the witnesses for the slaveowner, French Simpson, were produced and examined. Another adjournment was secured until Tuesday, when the excitement had run so high and the outside pressure had become so great that the services of the police were required. The witnesses for the defense were heard and their testimony was not concluded until midnight. The Commissioner signified his intention of sitting the case out, and the counsel were heard. Mr. Brewster closed the concluding speech at 10 minutes of 6 o'clock. The Commissioner adjourned till 4 o'clock P. M. of the same day, at which time he announced he would deliver his decision.

Of the scene in and around the court-room during the reading of the decision the correspondent of the *Anti-Slavery Standard* said:—

"At 4 o'clock the court-room was filled by such as were favored to get in; the streets were filled, and all were waiting to hear the death-knell of the poor prisoner. The Commissioner commenced reading his decision and the silence was audibly profound. I will not repeat the contents of that document. Not doubting what would be the conclusion, the first part of it seemed to be an addition of insult to injury. But as it went on its tone changed, and the thought arose, there may yet be hope. He said it was 'not only a question of property that was at issue, but that it involved the liberty or bondage of a human being.' His hard voice seemed to have a ring of silver in it. A few more sentences foreshadowed what was coming. 'Thank God!' were the words that were leaping to every mouth, and 'thank God!' the expression that beamed from every glistening eye. The feeling was too intense to wait for the conclusion. It broke out in demonstrations, which with difficulty could be suppressed, till the words were pronounced—'I order the prisoner to be discharged.' Then you should have seen the bursts of emotion from the women and heard the hurrahs from the men. A window was thrown up and the good news conveyed to the crowd by the wave of a handkerchief. It was instantly understood, and then went up the shouts in deafening bursts of exulting hurrahs, and the whole city was in a blaze of joyous excitement. The colored people called for Daniel, and he was handed out to them a free man. They almost killed him with embraces and congratulations. He was placed in a carriage that stood near; the horses were taken out; as many as could find places took hold of the tongue, and, in less time than it has taken to tell it he was taken down the street in a blaze of glory. Such was the end of this exciting and, in some respects, extraordinary slave case. It is felt on all hands to be a glorious triumph; a proof that old things have passed away; a harbinger of better things to come. Many causes are assigned for the result; there is but one that can rationally account for it. That is the twenty-five years' steady presentation to this community of anti-slavery truth."

The anti-slavery people went into this case with but little hope. "The most we expected," says a correspondent at the time, "to do was to make a good fight, to protract the issue, to turn the case to general account, and build up public opinion against the recurrence of a similar exigency. We had reason to believe that the claimant had come well prepared with papers and witnesses, and we had no positive assurance that we should be able to meet him with rebutting testimony. We remembered that every case that had as yet come before a commissioner, under the act of 1850, had gone against us; that Ingraham had sent into slavery every alleged fugitive that had been brought before him, including Adam Gibson, subsequently admitted to be a free man; and that David Paul Brown, Jr., in the only case that he had ever had occasion to try, had decided in favor of the slaveholder. Of Mr. Longstreth we knew nothing except that he was a scion of an old Quaker stock, his family being one of the most respectable and well reputed in the city of Philadelphia. But what was to be expected from a man of anti-slavery origin and Quaker antecedents who would accept the office of Commissioner under the Fugitive Slave law, and deliberately issue a writ to apprehend and re-enslave an innocent human being? Nothing—just nothing whatever; and that, in regard to the immediate result, was the amount of our anticipations in this case. And such, too, with a very slight exception, was the state of mind of the whole anti-slavery community."

With one or two trifling cases, the Dangerfield or Webster case was the final one heard in this city.

The Breaking Up of the Anti-Slavery Fair in 1859.

During twenty-four consecutive years prior to 1859 the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Fair had been held in this city in the month of December. It had always been conducted with order and dignity, and with careful fidelity to just principles of traffic. It had been esteemed an important department of our anti-slavery labor, both on account of its pecuniary proceeds, which have amounted to more than thirty thousand dollars, and for the moral influence which it had exerted upon those who have been engaged in it. Until this year, it had never been disturbed by pro-slavery animosity.

The Fair was opened in Concert Hall, on the twelfth day of December, with its usual prospects of success. As usual its flag was suspended over Chesnut street, displaying to our citizens a picture of the old Liberty Bell which they so proudly exhibit in Independence Hall. Visitors thronged its saloon, and the fair proceeded without interruption until the fourth day. On the morning of that day the High Constable entered, and in the name of the Mayor requested of one of the Managers that the flag should be taken down. The Manager replied, in remonstrance, that many other exhibitions in the city were allowed the privilege of suspending flags of advertisements; to which statement the officer assented, but intimated that popular commotion rendered the removal of them necessary. He was informed that if the Mayor *ordered* the removal of our flag, the society should comply with his direction, as it would be in execution of a municipal law, but that it should not be taken down in compliance with the *request* of any person. The officer responded that the Mayor did order it, and the Managers gave direction for its removal. A few hours afterwards the Sheriff came into the room, and, in behalf of the trustees of the building, took possession of it, closed the doors, and informed the managers of the fair that their property must be removed within three hours.

George William Curtis at National Hall.

The mob which was vainly invoked against the Fair responded to the summons which bade it array itself once more against the right of free speech, on the occasion of the delivery of an anti-slavery lecture by George W. Curtis in this city, on the evening of the 15th of December. A thoroughly organized plan to take possession of the hall, assault the lecturer, and disperse the audience was completely frustrated by the vigilance of the Mayor and his police. Thus, a third time during the year was the assaulted right of freedom of speech triumphantly vindicated by the city of Philadelphia. Mayor Henry had gone so far as to write to Mr. Curtis and request him not to appear in Philadelphia, but that gentleman preferred to take the risk, and was actually accompanied by the Mayor to the hall.

The Closing Labors of the Society.

After the promulgation of the Emancipation Proclamation by President Lincoln the society turned its attention to the question of suffrage, and that boon having been granted the negro, its work was accomplished, and to-night it intends to celebrate its dissolution in a becoming manner.

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Distilled from the Grain
BY
T. J. MARTIN & CO.,
KEYSTONE DISTILLERY,
NORTHWEST CORNER OF
TWELFTH and WASHINGTON Sts.;
STORE,
No. 150 North FRONT Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

To whom it may concern:

All the leading medical authorities recognize the value of diffusive stimulants. Numerous eminent physicians and surgeons might be named who have advocated their employment in the treatment of a large class of disorders. No Dispensary is considered complete without them. They are prescribed in all public and private Hospitals, and administered by all bedside practitioners.

But the difficulty has been to obtain

Alcoholic Liquors Pure.

The pungent aroma of the fusel oil and biting acids present in all of them can be scented as the glass is raised to the lips. The nauseous flavor of these active poisons is perceptible to the palate, and a burning sensation in the stomach attests their existence when the noxious draught has gone down. Paralysis, idiocy, insanity and death are the pernicious fruits of such potations.

Medical science asks for a pure stimulant to use as a specific, which, while it diffuses itself through the system more rapidly than any other known agent, is brought into direct and active contact with the seat of disease. It is the property of the stimulant to diffuse, and by the aid of its peculiar nutritious component parts to invigorate, regulate, counteract and restore, and it is by the happy union of the principle of activity with the principles of invigoration and restoration that enables a

PURE WHISKY

To accomplish beneficial results.

Having great experience in the distilling of Whiskies, and the largest and best equipped establishment of its kind in the country, supplied with the latest improvements in apparatus for cleansing Whisky of fusel oil and other impurities, and by strict personal supervision, the proprietors of

Keystone Wheat Whisky

Are enabled to offer a

Pure Whisky

Distilled from WHEAT, and, being made from the grain possesses all its

Nutritious Qualities,

and can be relied upon to be strictly as represented, having been examined thoroughly by the leading analytical chemists of this city, whose certificates of its purity and fitness for medical purposes are appended.

We invite examination, and any who would convince themselves we ask a rigid analysis.

T. J. MARTIN & CO.

N. B.—Notice that the caps and corks are branded with our name to prevent counterfeiting.

For sale by all respectable Druggists.

Price per bottle, $1·50.

Orders sent to No. 150 N. FRONT Street will receive prompt attention.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, Nos. 108 and 112 Arch st.
PHILADELPHIA, March 19, 1870.

Messrs. T. J. Martin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.:—

Gentlemen:—I have made a careful examination of the Keystone Pure Wheat Whisky, and found it to be a perfectly pure article, and entirely free from fusel oil and other injurious substances. Its purity, and its pleasant and agreeable flavor, render it particularly valuable for medicinal purposes.

Yours truly, F. A. GENTH

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, No. 138 Walnut street.
PHILADELPHIA, March 17, 1870.

Messrs. T. J. Martin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.:—

Gentlemen:—The sample of Keystone Pure Wheat Whisky, submitted to me for analysis, I find to be *pure*, and, as such, I highly recommend it for medicinal purposes.

Respectfully, etc., WM. H. BRUCKNER,
Analyt. and Consult. Chemist.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, No. 417 Walnut street,
PHILADELPHIA, April 5, 1870.

Messrs. T. J. Martin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.:—

Gentlemen:—I have made an analysis of the sample of Keystone Pure Wheat Whisky, sent by you for examination, and find it entirely free from fusel oil or any other deleterious matters, and I consider it applicable to any use for which *pure* whisky may be desired. [4 14 thslm

Respectfully, CHAS. M. CRESSON.

Sold Wholesale by FRENCH, RICHARDS & Co., N. W. corner TENTH and MARKET Sts.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES,
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 5 28 3p

LITIZ CURRANT WINE.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in every Description of Fine Groceries,
11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Street.

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 North SECOND Street,
Philadelphia.

PROPOSALS.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

To Railroad Contractors.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 120 BROADWAY, corner of Cedar street, New York, until WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of June, 1870, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the Grading, Masonry, Bridging and Ballasting of that portion of the Northern Pacific Railroad in the State of Minnesota, extending from the Dalles of the St. Louis River to the Red River, the western boundary of Minnesota (a distance of about 230 miles), including everything requisite to complete the road-bed for a single track, and necessary side tracks, ready to receive the rail superstructure. Proposals may be for the work in detail, or by the mile.

The said Company will also receive Proposals, at the same time and place, for the timber cross-ties, and for the iron rails, spikes, and fixtures for the road as above. The iron rails to be delivered on the dock at Duluth, Minnesota, or at the crossing of the Mississippi River, and the ties to be received according to blank forms which will be ready for distribution on WEDNESDAY, May 4, 1870, at the office of the Company, as above, where plans of the structures, and maps and profiles of the road, with full specifications, can then be seen, and the time allowed for completion of the contracts made known.

The Company reserve the right to reject any or all bids not deemed to be for the interest of the Company.

Printed circulars containing full information will be furnished on application, by mail or otherwise, to EDWIN F. JOHNSON, Chief Engineer, or to the President of the Company, at the office, No. 120 BROADWAY, as above.

J. CREGORY SMITH,
President Northern Pacific Railroad Co.
New York, April 26, 1870. 27 10t

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1869.

$300,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$316,000·00
100,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000·00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,250·00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	92,000·00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	450·00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,000·00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
$46,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	$46,900·00
$1,231,400 Par. Market value,	$1,255,270·00
Cost, $1,215,622·27.	
Real Estate	35,000·00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	$23,700·78
Balances due at Agencies:— Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,097·96
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,740·20
Cash in Bank	$168,318·88
Cash in Drawer	972·26
	169,291·14
	$1,852,100·04

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Theophilus Paulding,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
George W. Bernadou,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg
William C. Houston,	

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL Assistant Secretary. 1 1

HOMESTEAD
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Policies Issued on all the Ordinary Plans,
AT LOW RATES OF PREMIUM,
With full participation in the Profits.
All Policies Non-Forfeitable.
Ful Cash Surrender Indorsed on Each Policy.
NO RESTRICTIONS AS TO TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE.
The form of policy adopted is a plain and simple contract, precise and definite in its terms, and free from ambiguous conditions and restrictions.
Special attention is called to the
HOMESTEAD PLAN
this Company, offering the
COMBINED ADVANTAGES
OF THE
Building Association
AND OF
Life Insurance.
Every Policy Holder Secures a House of His Own.
Descriptive Pamphlets, with Rates, furnished on application to the Company.
OFFICE,
N. W. corner Seventh and Chesnut Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
WILLIAM M. SEYFERT, President.
LAURENCE MYERS, Vice-President. R. W. DORPHLEY, Secretary.
D. HAYES AGNEW, M. D., Medical Director. WILLIAM L. HIRST Counsel.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. M. Seyfert,	Wm. B. Reaney,
Laurence Myers,	Edward Samuel,
J. M. Myers,	H. P. Muirheid,
Wm. S. McManus,	Clayton McMichael. [4 9 6m

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '70, $2,825,731 67

CAPITAL $400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS 2,425,731 67

INCOME FOR 1869, $810,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869 $144,908 42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also insures policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages, the "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 2 19

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 2 30

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full) $200,000 00
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870 $521,365 1

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John B. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY
NORTH AMERICA.
JANUARY 1, 1870.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,091,837·45
Interest from Investments, '69.	114,696·74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386·84

Statement of the Assets.

First Mortgages on City Property	$755,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,122,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,768
Cash in Bank and Office	247,630
Loans on Collateral Security	23,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	331,344
Accrued Interest	20,237
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	31,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	Louis C. Madeira,
S. Morris Wain,	Charles W. Cushman,
John Mason,	Clement A. Griscom,
George L. Harrison,	William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE CO., N. Y.
Number of Policies issued by the five largest New York Companies during the first years of their existence:—

MUTUAL	(23 months)	1092
NEW YORK	(18 months)	1081
MANHATTAN	(17 months)	953
KNICKERBOCKER	(20 months)	669
EQUITABLE	(17 months)	936

During the 21 months of its existence the
ASBURY
HAS ISSUED 2600 POLICIES,
INSURING NEARLY $6,000,000.
Reliable Canvassing Agents wanted throughout the country.
JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 308 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
SAMUEL POWERS, Special Agent. 16

FIRE ASSOCIATION.
INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.
OFFICE,
NO. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET
INSURE
BUILD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY,
From Loss by Fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732·25.

TRUSTEES.

WM. B. HAMILTON,	CHARLES P. BOWER,
JOHN CARROW,	JESSE LIGHTFOOT,
GEORGE I. YOUNG,	ROBT. SHOEMAKER,
JOS. R. LYNDALL,	PETER ARMBRUSTER,
LEVI P. COATS,	M. H. DICKINSON,
SAMUEL SPARHAWK,	PETER WILLIAMSON,
JOSEPH E. SCHELL.	

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM T. BUTLER
3 5 Secretary.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.
DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Keesler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West.	Mordecai Buxby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—A large meeting of journeymen oak coopers was held last evening at the hall, Eighth and Locust streets, when addresses were made by several members of the association, showing the trade to be in a prosperous condition.

—Yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, there was launched a fine new schooner, named the Sarah Wood, from the shipyard of Messrs. Taylor & Mathis, of Cooper's Point. She is 106 feet in length; double-decked to the fore-hatch; has a capacity of about 400 tons, and cost $23,000.

—Peter Nearney some time since was arrested, charged with the embezzlement of $146 from Wilson, Rockafeller & Co., his employers. Bail was entered and Nearney fled the city. He was arrested on Tuesday last at Gloucester, and taken yesterday before Recorder Givin, where he was charged with the embezzlement of the additional sum of $1200 from the same firm. In default of bail, he was committed to answer.

—Yesterday afternoon the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society held a meeting at the Green Street Methodist Episcopal Church. The exercises were commenced by singing and prayer, after which interesting addresses were delivered by Mrs. Dr. Butler of Boston, and Mrs. Willing, from Chicago. These ladies have spent the best part of their lives as missionaries in foreign lands.

—Yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock the dye and scouring works connected with the establishment of J. Mottet, in the rear of the store No. 209 South Ninth street, took fire and were badly damaged. Mr. Mottet was engaged at the time in scouring some silk and woolen fabrics. He was using a preparation largely composed of benzine. The vapor arising therefrom from some cause ignited, and an explosion followed, setting fire to the clothing of Mr. Mottet and communicating to the goods and woodwork. Mr. Mottet was dreadfully burned about the face and limbs, the skin peeling off in places when his garments were removed. He was carried to the Pennsylvania Hospital. His injuries are so severe that is doubtful whether he can recover. The dye works were damaged to the extent of $500. The loss on goods will probably exceed that amount.

—In 1864, when at the age of sixty years, a widow named Elizabeth McGuigan had a will drawn up, in which the bulk of her estate, valued at $60,000, went to Henry Donaghy, a man of twenty-six years, and a cousin of the lady in question. This will was signed, witnessed, sealed up and laid by. In 1869, Mrs. McGuigan appeared at her counsel's office, and stated that since the will had been drawn up she had married Mr. Donaghy, overlooking the disparity in their ages. And now that she was his wife she feared that in case of her death the will would not secure the property to her husband. She wanted another drawn up, identical with the first, save in this—that the second will should recognize Mr. Donaghy as her husband. This document was written and duly authenticated by witnesses, and in a short time the lady died. When the will was taken to the Register of Wills' office to be proven, it was discovered that the relatives of the deceased, who regarded the secret marriage as no marriage at all, had filed a *caveat*, restraining the Register from granting Mr. Donaghy letters testamentary under the will, upon the ground of its invalidity. They allege that the testatrix, at the time of making the will, was not of sound mind. Yesterday a long hearing of the case was given by the Register, and a mass of evidence was gathered. Both wills are on file. The genuineness of them is proven. How either is to be broken by the contesting heirs is a problem.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 114½.

—A bank at Rockland, Maine, has been robbed of upwards of $20,000.

—The bill to repeal the franking privilege comes up in the Senate to-day.

—Yesterday was observed as a day of humiliation and prayer in Richmond.

—Toronto is rendered quite lively by the preparations for the Red River expedition.

—Marshal Blum has been nominated in opposition to General Garfield, in Washington Territory.

—The House joint resolution granting the widow of the late General Rawlins a year's pay has passed the Senate.

—Resolutions favoring the construction of a railroad on the thirty-second parallel to the Pacific Ocean, and the grant of the franchise to the Southern Transcontinental Railway Company, were passed by the House Sub-Committee on Pacific Railroads yesterday.

—In the United States Senate yesterday afternoon, after the close of our report, bills were passed allowing the settlement of accounts of army and navy disbursing officers, enabling the Secretary of the Treasury to collect derelict claims, etc., relating to pay of deputy collectors, and in reference to the operation of the Bankrupt act in the Territories. After an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

In the House the Tariff bill was resumed in committee. On steel railway bars the duty was made 2 cents per pound, on bars partly made of steel 1½ cents, and on metal prepared by the Bessemer process $36 per ton. On steel wire less than ¼ inch diameter and not less than No. 13 gauge, 2½ cents and 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, and finer than No. 13, 3 cents and 20 per cent.; provided that wire for musical instruments, or covered with silk, cotton, etc., shall pay 25 per cent. in addition. Steel in coils not more than 3-16 of an inch in diameter, to pay the same as wire. The duty on steel railway frogs, etc., was reduced from 3½ to 2½ cents. On steel car-wheels the duty was made 3 cents. The committee then rose and the House adjourned.

Foreign Affairs.

—Vienna talks of an International Exhibition.

—The opposition in the Œcumenical Council has been greatly reinforced of late.

—Richard Tattersall, head of the well-known betting concern in London bearing his name, is dead.

—Over two thousand arrests have been made in connection with the alleged French conspiracy since Saturday.

—A general revolution is feared in San Domingo, unless the United States interferes and ratifies the cession of Samana.

—The Venezuelan revolutionists seem to be carrying everything before them. Only four ports are now held by the Government.

—Female suffrage formed the subject of a debate in the House of Commons last evening, and the bill providing for it passed to a second reading.

THE TRILINGUAL.

Will he Locate in Boston?—What Mr. Selwyn Has to Say About it.

A rumor having appeared in the newspapers that Mr. Fechter would assume the management of Selwyn's Theatre, Boston, next season, in consequence of the withdrawal of the present manager, Mr. Selwyn has published the following card, giving a statement of the case from his point of view:—

"For the first time in my theatrical experience," Mr. Selwyn says, "I appear as a correspondent to the press and public. I refrained doing so on many occasions, for I considered the business of a theatre as well as all other business transactions private until placed before the public, but I am compelled to write on account of an article appearing in an evening paper of the 2d inst., containing the following statement:—'Mr. John H. Selwyn withdraws from the position of manager of the theatre which now bears his name, to take effect at *the close of the season*,' etc., etc. My business relations with Mr. Cheney cannot be of the slightest importance to the public. But I wish to deny the assertion that I have withdrawn from the theatre that 'bears my name,' and beg to state my contracts and arrangements constitute me manager and partner for a term of years not yet expired. I have organized a company and made engagements for the ensuing season; and it was on Saturday night last, on the termination of the performance, that I received a letter from Mr. Cheney stating that he did not require my services for next season as manager (without a word of explanation), thereby discharging me, which discharge I do not choose to accept, although the statement published in the evening paper is evidently 'by authority.' I dislike exceedingly bringing what might be considered a private matter before the public; but theatres and all connected with them may be considered public property, and, with no wish to obtrude, I cannot but avail myself of this opportunity of protesting against the manner in which I have been treated, after three years' arduous and, I hope, faithful service."

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 4·54 | MOON SETS..... 11·32
SUN SETS..... 7·00 | HIGH WATER..... 4·55

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

J. PRICE WETHERILL, HENRY WINSOR, GEORGE N. ALLEN, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATION.

John O. James, Geo. L. Buzby, E. A. Souder, Wm. W. Paul, Thomas L. Gillespie.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

City of Dublin	Liverpool	New York	April 16
Siberia	Liverpool	New York v B.	April 19
Holland	Liverpool	New York	April 20
Australia	Glasgow	New York	April 22
Saxonia	Havre	New York	April 23
Smidt	Bremen	New York	April 23
Bellona	London	New York	April 23
City of Cork	Liverpool	New York v. B.	April 23

FOR EUROPE.

New York	New York	Bremen	May 5
Tripoli	New York	Liverpool	May 5
Malta	New York	Liverpool	May 7
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	May 7
Anglia	New York	Glasgow	May 7
Deutschland	New York	Bremen	May 7
Pereire	New York	Havre	May 14
C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	May 14
C. of Cork	New York	Liverpool v. H.	May 17
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	May 21
Bellona	New York	London	May 21

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Prometheus	Philadelphia	Charleston	May 5
Missouri	New York	Havana	May 5
Alaska	New York	Aspinwall	May 5
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilmington	May 6
Centipede	Philadelphia	Savannah	May 7
Yazoo	Philadelphia	New Orleans	May 10
J. W. Everman	Philadelphia	Charleston	May 12

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Aries, Wiley, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Bark E. A. Cochran, Devereux, Matanzas, Souder & Adams.
Br. bark Sicily Juliette, La Porte, St. Thomas, L. Westergaard & Co.
Brig S. V. Merrick, Lippincott, Cardenas, Warren & Gregg.
Schr Annie, Adams, Portsmouth, Va., David Cooper.
Schr J. H. Marvel, Quillen, Richmond, do.
Schr Petrel, Garrison, Georgetown, D. C., do.
Schr W. S. Thompson, Prayner, Washington, do.
Schr W. H. Dennis, Lake, Hyannis, John Rommel, Jr. & Bro.
Schr H. S. Brooks, Love, East Braintree, do.
Schr E. B. Emery, Clayton, Gt. Egg Harbor, Captain.
Schr L. A. Johnsen, Mahlman, Boston, Captain.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Br. ship British America, Lockhart, 6 days from Boston, in ballast to C. C. Van Horn.
Steamship Centipede, Doughty, 50 hours from Savannah, with cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Experienced very strong NE. winds the entire passage. Off Bombay Hook, passed bark Guiona, from Baltimore, and brig Wildemann, from Boston.
Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to Wm. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Anthracite, Green, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer M. Massey, Smith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Norw. bark Memoria, Seivig, 60 days from Alicante, with old iron to Naylor & Co.—vessel to L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr E. G. Knight, Kent, 10 days from Cardenas, with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co.—vessel to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr M. Vassar, Jr., Christie, from Wareham, with 180 tons old railroad iron to Workman & Co.
Schr Champion, Clark, from Calais, with lumber to Benton & Bro.—vessel to Pritchard & Ebert.
Schr Mary, Gilchrist, 6 days from Bucksville, S.C., with lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co.
Schr Bee, Lloyd, 5 days from Laurel, Del., with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr Vandalia, Campbell, 1 day from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.

BELOW.

Bark Almoner, from Matanzas.

WENT TO SEA.

Bark Don Justo, for Montevideo, via St. Mary's, Ga., went to sea yesterday.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, May 4.—Four barges will leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

D. W. C. Fox, with iron ore, for Philadelphia.
Charles McCaffrey, with old rails, for Wilmington.
Thomas Guest, with barley, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, May 4.—The H. L. Wilgus, Anna Bennett, and Julia A. Covill left in addition to those reported yesterday.

The following leave in tow to-night:—R. J. Chard, Luan, Gen. McKeim, John Van Buren, Jas. Scriener, O. L. Nims, and Dreadnought, all with coal for New York. L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Westmoreland, Letournau, for Philadelphia, sailed from Shields 19th ult.

Bark Meridian, Lenz, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bremerhaven 18th ult.

Bark Marianna I, Santos, for Philadelphia, sailed from Lisbon 20th ult.

Bark Marianna VII, for Philadelphia 8th inst., was loading at Lisbon 20th ult.

Bark Venus, Saunders, from Antwerp 3d ult. for Philadelphia, was spoken 15th, lat. 45 22, long. 19 14.

Bark Stadt Basil, Walrabe, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 19th ult.

Bark Maria Angelo, Pirajano, hence, at Gibraltar 13th ult.

Bark Griffin, Armstrong, hence, cleared at Gibraltar 11th ult., for Trieste.

Bark Paul, Klatt, for Philadelphia, sailed from Helvoet 18th ult., and was off South Foreland 19th.

Bark Covadonga, Vives, at Gibraltar 11th ult. from Palermo, cleared for Philadelphia, and was towed through the Straits 13th.

Bark Brazil, Hibbert, for Philadelphia, cleared at Cadiz 17th ult.

Bark Johann Benjamin, Gardien, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 18th ult.

Brig Z. Williams, for Philadelphia, was up at Mobile 29th ult.

Brig Blanche, Hines, from Fajardo, left Lewes, Del., yesterday morning for Philadelphia.

Schrs Czar, Hammond, and Daybreak, Black, sailed from Cardenas 25th ult., for north of Hatteras.

Schr J. S. Weldin, Crowell, and C. L. Herreck, Baldwin, sailed for Philadelphia, from Providence 2d inst.

Schr Richard Law, York, hence, at Stonington 1st instant.

Schr William Collyer, Taylor, hence, at Newport 1st inst.

Schr Abigail Haynes, Smith, hence for Newburyport, sailed from Newport P. M. 1st inst. and went into Holmes' Hole.

Schr W. C. Atwater, Parker, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport A. M. 2d inst.

Schrs M. D. Marston, Marston; Charm, Studley; R. Peterson, English; and American Eagle, McFarland, hence, at Boston 2d inst.

Schr M. W. Cook, Falkenburg, for Philadelphia, sailed from Wareham 2d inst.

Schr Annie S. Gaskill, Gaskill, hence at Wilmington N. C., 2d inst.

Schr D. V. Streaker, Vanglider, at Wilmington, N. C., 2d inst. for New York.

Schr Louisa Frazier, Steelman, for Philadelphia, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 1st inst. with lumber.

Schrs A. H. Leaming, Brower, from Boston for Philadelphia; Baltimore, Dix, hence for Bucksport; and George H. Bent, hence, at Holmes' Hole 1st inst. The Baltimore and G. H. Bent sailed again next day.

Sloop Lucy, Hinlman, for Philadelphia, cleared at Baltimore 3d inst.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ BRANCH OFFICE, CONTINENTAL IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.
PITTSBURG, April 30, 1870.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Continental Improvement Company will be held in the Branch office of the Company, in the city of Pittsburg, corner of PENN and TENTH Streets), on TUESDAY, May 17, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors to serve for the current year, and until their successors are duly elected and qualified. And also for the purpose of considering and acting upon the provisions of the Supplement to the Charter of said Company, approved Twenty-fourth day of March, 1870.

W. R. SHELBY, Secretary.
5 2 14t

☞ NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY will be held in Room No. 24, PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, on THURSDAY, the 9th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., for the consideration of an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to authorize the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad Company to increase its Capital Stock," approved the 29th day of March, 1870.

By order of the Board of Managers.
5 2 16 9 A. E. DOUGHERTY, Secretary.

☞ CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
OFFICE, TRENTON, N. J., April 11, 1870.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company will be held in Trenton, New Jersey, at the Company's Office, on TUESDAY, the 10th of May, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

SAMUEL J. BAYARD, Secretary C. & A. R. R. & T. Co.
4 16 tMy9

☞ ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, 17TH April, the SPRUCE AND PINE STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY will run their cars through from the Exchange to Fairmount Park for one fare. 4 15 1m

☞ TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH and FILBERT Sts., Philadelphia.

☞ NO CURE, NO PAY.—FORREST'S JUNIPER TAR—For Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Spitting of Blood, and Lung Diseases. Immediate relief and positive cure, or price refunded. Sold by FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO., TENTH and MARKET, and A. M. WILSON, NINTH and FILBERT Streets. 4 28 stuth 3 5t

☞ WARDALE G. McALLISTER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
No. 261 BROADWAY,
New York.

☞ HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 28 5

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
2 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE AMERICAN

Combination Button-Hole

AND

SEWING MACHINE

Is now admitted to be far superior to all others as a Family Machine. The SIMPLICITY, EASE and CERTAINTY with which it operates, as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in

Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Gathering and Sewing on, Overseaming, Embroidering on the Edge, and its Beautiful Button-Hole and Eyelet Hole Work,

Place it unquestionably far in advance of any other similar invention.

This is the only new family machine that embodies any Substantial Improvement upon the many old machines in the market.

It Certainly has no Equal.

It is also admirably adapted to manufacturing purposes on all kinds of fabrics.

Call and see it operate—and get samples of the work.

We have also for sale our "PLAIN AMERICAN a beautiful family machine, at a Reduced Price. This machine does all that is done on the Combination except the Overseaming and Button-hole work

Office and Salesrooms,

No. 1318 CHESTNUT ST.,

4 28 thstu3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

OUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET-KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, Etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S,
20 No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE FIRM OF BUZBY & CO. IS THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent.
All claims will be settled by either of the late partners at Nos. 931 and 933 MARKET Street.

GEORGE L. BUZBY
JOHN L. BUZBY.

Philadelphia, April 30, 1870. 30 6t*

DYEING AND SCOURING.

JOSEPH MOTTET,
ELEVE DE PARIS,
FRENCH STEAM DYEING AND SCOURING,
On any kind of Wearing Apparel, for Ladies, Gents, and Children. Patent apparatus for Stretching Pants from one to five inches.
No. 209 S. NINTH Street,
9 6 Philadelphia.

MEDICAL.

NEW DISCOVERY.—ELIXIR J. F. BERNARD—TONISTHENIQUE. ANTI-DYSPEPTIC. The several observations made by the best physicians of the Faculte de Paris have proved that the sicknesses arising from impoverishment of the blood or nervous exhaustion, viz.:—Amœnia, Chlorosis, Sympathisme, Phthisis, Diabetes, Albuminuria, Scorbut, etc., etc., are radically cured with the ELIXIR J. F. BERNARD. General Depot—A. BERNARD, No. 51 CEDAR Street, 2d floor. For sale by all respectable druggists. 3 1 tuthsf

THE VATICAN,

No. 1010 CHESNUT Street.

Garden Vases, classical designs.
Garden Vases at all prices.
Garden Vases at $2 50.
Garden Vases at $3 00.
Garden Vases at $4 00.
Garden Vases at $5 00.
Garden Vases at $6 00.
Garden Vases at $7 00.
Garden Vases at $8 00.
Garden Vases at $10 00.
Garden Statuary, Flower Pots, and Hanging Vases in great variety.

No decoration adds to the natural beauties of the garden or lawn—and at so little expense—as a few vases filled with flowering plants. 4 20 1m

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets
3 25 Second floor, and late of No. 25 S. THIRD St.

CLOCKS.

TOWER CLOCKS.
MARBLE CLOCKS.
BRONZE CLOCKS.
COUCOU CLOCKS.
VIENNA REGULATORS.
AMERICAN CLOCKS

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET.

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1870
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 6 No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS. 1¼ and 4¼. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash.
T. W. SMALTZ,
11 24 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

United States Builders' Mill,

FIFTEENTH Street below Market.

ESLER & BROTHER,

PROPRIETORS. [4 29 3m

Wood Mouldings, Brackets and General Turning Work, Hand-rail Balusters and Newel Posts.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

PENSACOLA LUMBER COMPANY Manufacturers of Florida Yellow Pine Lumber Flooring, Step Plank, Shipping Timber, Dimension Stuff of any length. Cargoes sawed with care by both gang and circular mills, and delivered to vessels in Pensacola Bay, or at any shipping port, at short notice.

Particular attention given to bills for shipment to Rio de Janeiro, River Plate, Valparaiso, Callao, Cuba, and Canary and Windward Islands.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LUMBER SOLD ON COMMISSION.

W. A. PARKE, Agent, New York,
Post Office Box 2044.
Office, No. 72 BEAVER Street. 3 28 6w

LUMBER UNDER COVER, ALWAYS DRY.

Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.
WATSON & GILLINGHAM,
3 29 5 No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters,

WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,

N. W. CORNER OF

EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets

4 12 3m PHILADELPHIA.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. M. C., WASHINGTON, April 18, 1870.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until 2 o'clock P. M. of TUESDAY, the 31st day of May next, for furnishing rations to the United States Marines at the following stations, from the 1st of July, 1870, to the 30th of June, 1871:—

Portsmouth, New Hampshire.
Charlestown, Massachusetts.
Brooklyn, New York.
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Washington City, District of Columbia.
Gosport, near Norfolk, Virginia.
Mare Island, California.
Pensacola, Florida.

Each ration to consist of twelve ounces of pork or bacon, or fourteen ounces of salt or fresh beef; eighteen ounces of soft bread or flour, or twelve ounces of hard bread, or one pound and four ounces of corn meal; and to every one hundred rations fifteen pounds of beans or peas, or ten pounds of rice or hominy; ten pounds of green coffee, or eight pounds of roasted (or roasted and ground) coffee, or one pound eight ounces of tea; fifteen pounds of sugar; four quarts of vinegar; one pound four ounces adamantine or star candles; four pounds of soap; three pounds twelve ounces of salt; four ounces of pepper.

The rations are to be delivered on the order of the commanding officer of each station. The fresh beef either in bulk or by the single ration, of good quality, with an equal proportion of hind and fore quarters, necks and kidney tallow to be excluded; the pork No. 1 prime mess pork; the flour known as extra superfine in the markets of the place where the station is located; the coffee good Rio; the sugar good New Orleans, or its equivalent, and the beans, vinegar, candles, soap, salt, etc., to be of good quality.

All subject to inspection.

All bids must be accompanied by the following guarantee:—

The undersigned, ——, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantee that, in case the foregoing bid of —— —— for rations, as above described, be accepted, he or they will, within ten days of the receipt of the contract at the post office named, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient securities; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

A. B., Guarantor.
C. D., Guarantor.

Witness;—
E. F.

I hereby certify that the above-named are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, the United States District Attorney or Collector.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.

Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this office for examination.

Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Rations," and addressed to the undersigned.

WILLIAM B. SLACK,
Major and Quartermaster,
4 20 w4t United States Marine Corps.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR

NEW YORK

are now receiving freight at

5 cents per 100 pounds,

2 cents per foot, or 1-2 cent per gallon, ship option.

INSURANCE ¼ OF 1 PER CENT.

Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.
No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than 50 cents
The Line would call attention of merchants generally to the fact that hereafter the regular shippers by this line will be charged only 10 cents per 100 lbs., or 4 cents per foot, during the winter seasons.
For further particulars apply to

JOHN F. OHL,
2 26 PIER 19, NORTH WHARVES.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINES.

QUEEN STREET WHARF.

The YAZOO will sail for NEW ORLEANS, via HAVANA, on TUESDAY, May 10, at 8 A. M.
The ACHILLES will sail from NEW ORLEANS, via HAVANA, on —— May ——.
The CENTIPEDE will sail for SAVANNAH on SATURDAY, May 7, at 8 A. M.
The WYOMING will sail from SAVANNAH on SATURDAY, May 7.
The PIONEER will sail for WILMINGTON, N. C., on FRIDAY, May 6, at 6 A. M.
Through bills of lading signed, and passage tickets sold to all points South and West.
BILLS OF LADING SIGNED AT QUEEN STREET WHARF.
For freight or passage, apply to
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
4 28 No. 130 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing on THURSDAY of each week:—
ASHLAND, 800 tons.
J. W. EVERMAN, 600 tons.
PROMETHEUS, 600 tons.
The Steamship J. W. EVERMAN will leave PIER No. 17, below Spruce street, on THURSDAY next, May 12, at 4 P. M., punctually.
No freight received nor bills of lading signed after 3 P. M. on day of sailing.
Through bills of lading given to all points in the South, Southwest, and Florida ports.
For freight or passage apply to
SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents,
No. 2 HOOK Street,
Or to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.
No. 12 S. WHARVES.
WM. A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston. 5 2 tf

FOR TEXAS PORTS.

THE STEAMSHIP YAZOO

Will sail for NEW ORLEANS on TUESDAY, May 10, at 8 A. M.
Through bills of lading given in connection with Morgan's lines from New Orleans to MOBILE, GALVESTON, INDIANOLA, LAVACCA and BRAZOS at as low rates as by any other route.
Through Bills of Lading also given to all points on the Mississippi River between New Orleans and St. Louis, in connection with the St. Louis and New Orleans Packet Company.
For further information apply to
WILLIAM L. JAMES,
General Agent,
5 4 5t No. 130 S. THIRD Street.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, May 3, 1 P. M.
City of Antwerp, Saturday, May 7, 10 A. M.
City of Brussels, Saturday, May 14, 1 P. M.
City of Cork, via Halifax, Tuesday, May 17, 1 P. M.
City of London, Saturday, May 21, at 10 A. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
FIRST CABIN.....$100 | STEERAGE.....$33
To London..... 105 | To London..... 40
To Paris..... 115 | To Paris..... 42
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.
FIRST CABIN. STEERAGE.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
Liverpool.....$80 | Liverpool.....$30
Halifax..... 20 | Halifax..... 10
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer..... 45 | St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer..... 30
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 12

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.

PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine),
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$85
TO PARIS,
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board),
First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$85
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia apply at Adams Express Company, to
H. L. LEAF,
1 27 No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.—ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., sailing regularly EVERY THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORO CASTLE, Captain R. Adam.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. Van Sice.
EAGLE, Captain M. R. Greene.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
1 4 No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.
THROUGH IN TWENTY FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received at low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & Co., Agents,
No. 12 South DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 4t

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
4 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves, Philadelphia. 4 11 5

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georget

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1870.

HOW INDIAN WARS ARE EXCITED.

A FAIR illustration of the manner in which hostilities between the Indians and whites are fomented is given in the case of the Neosho Valley Railroad Company, which in spite of the existing treaties with the savages have commenced grading ten miles into the Indian country, with the declared intention of building the road without waiting for further legislation from Congress, or without asking the consent of the Indians. It is expected that this will give rise to trouble, and no doubt it will, and the Government should take prompt measures to put a stop to the operations of this company and show the savages that there is a disposition to see justice done them. The existence of Indian reservations is doubtless a great impediment to the improvement of portions of the West, and our sympathies in a case of this kind are with the railroad company and with others who find themselves obstructed and annoyed in carrying out enterprises of importance by the necessity that exists for the maintenance of extensive Indian hunting-grounds. There is only one policy, however, that the Government can pursue in the matter, and that is to protect the Indians from being annoyed by the white men who neither know nor care anything about treaties, and who are only intent upon promoting their own interests. In no other way can constant hostilities upon the plains be prevented; and while the strong arm of the military must, if necessary, pursue and punish the savages who engage in murder and rapine, it must also prevent the whites from provoking the Indian wrath by encroaching upon them. The difficulty, however, of doing this is increasing year by year, and doubtless before long it will be practically impossible to keep back the tide of civilization, and there is an urgent demand that steps should be taken to instruct the savages in the arts of civilization, and to teach them how to earn their living in a decent way. The success that has attended the efforts to civilize some of the tribes is encouraging, and much more might be done if attempts are made in the right way. It will be impossible, however, to do a great deal, unless a disposition is shown to maintain existing agreements, and, as a measure of peace and to prevent a murderous retaliation by the savages, the Government ought to interfere promptly to prevent the construction of railroads in the Indian Territory, no matter how essential they may appear to be to the improvement of the country.

BEDFORD STREET.

THE condition of the Bedford street district is well calculated to create great alarm, and it is of the highest importance that something should be done for its purification before the hot weather sets in. There appears to be no doubt whatever that the relapsing fever has really made its appearance, and some measures must be taken to check the progress of this disease if it is hoped to prevent its spreading to all sections of the city. This is a matter that cannot be trifled with, and the necessity for prompt and efficient action is urgent. Mr. Long, the indefatigable missionary, has been persistent in urging upon the Board of Health, the city authorities, and the public the importance of improving the sanitary condition of Bedford street, and with such means as he could command he has done all in his power to carry on the great work. A single clergyman who has to labor almost alone, and almost empty-handed, can do comparatively little towards reforming either the moral or physical evils of Bedford street, and he ought to have the active co-operation of the city authorities and the public at large. Independently of any humanitarian considerations, this is a subject in which every one is interested, and the safety of the people of this great city ought not to be perilled by such a breeding place for disease as is Bedford street and the adjoining courts and alleys. Not only ought the streets, the houses, and the alleyways to be cleaned as thoroughly as possible, but there ought to be a general purification of the inhabitants. The Bedford Street Mission has ample facilities for bathing accommodations, but it is entirely without the means of carrying on a bathing establishment, and it requires the sum of $500 immediately for this purpose. This money ought to be forthcoming without a moment's delay, upon the mere intimation that it is needed, for raking up the garbage in the streets will do but little good so long as the people are allowed to remain in their present filthy condition. Not only should bathing facilities be provided, but if it is necessary those who need washing should be compelled to use the baths. The average American citizen undoubtedly has a right under ordinary circumstances to wash himself or not as he chooses, but the right to breed disease is not one of those guaranteed by a republican form of government, and the exercise of a little wholesome despotism is what is greatly needed in Bedford street and vicinity.

In this connection, too, we again urge the importance of erecting a series of free public baths on our river fronts at the earliest possible day. Many persons who really desire to keep themselves clean are not able to perform their ablutions in a thorough manner for want of proper facilities. Free public baths will not only add much to the comfort of a large portion of the population during the hot months of summer, but they will aid greatly in promoting the general health of the city and in checking the ravages of epidemic diseases. The ordinance introduced at the last session of Councils, appropriating $15,000 for this purpose, ought therefore to be passed without further delay, and the work of erecting the baths commenced immediately.

Whatever else is done, however, the improvement of the condition of the Bedford street district is a matter that demands prompt action. Mr. Long has been unceasing in his exertions to improve the sanitary condition of the neighborhood, but he is almost unprovided with funds, and is therefore unable to carry out many of his plans. We therefore hope that the concert to be given on Thursday evening, May 12, at the Academy of Music, for the benefit of the Bedford Street Mission, will be liberally patronized. The entertainment promises to be unusually attractive, and well worthy of the consideration of the public for its own sake. If a large sum of money can be gained by means of it, the objects of the mission will be greatly promoted, and Mr. Long will be able to do much towards accomplishing his reforms. The money realized from the concert it is proposed to devote to the increase of the bathing accommodations at the mission, and to the promotion of other important sanitary objects. Those who may not be able or may not be disposed to attend the concert can extend material aid and contribute to a most deserving object by purchasing some of the tickets and recommending the affair to their friends. Every little helps, and this entertainment affords those who cannot give much an opportunity to make small contributions that will be most acceptable to those who are engaged in the arduous work of fighting the pestilence.

OBITUARY.

Franklin Peale.

This well-kwnown citizen died at noon today, at his residence on Girard street.

Franklin Peale was born in this city in the year 1795, and had consequently attained the good old age of seventy-five years at the time of his death. He was a son of Charles Wilson Peale, the founder of Peale's Museum and celebrated as a portrait painter, as was also his elder brother, Rembrandt, who died about ten years ago. The artistic talent which was so marked in many members of the family had not been denied him, but he did not fancy labor at the easel, and in early life turned his attention to natural history, the greater number of preserved specimens of birds, etc., in his father's museum having been the result of his skill in this department. The museum was his constant resort, and in it he passed the greater portion of his youth.

In 1833 Mr. Peale was appointed to the position of Assistant Assayer in the United States Mint in this city. Shortly after receiving his appointment he was sent on an official visit to Europe by the Government, to study the working of the mints in the different countries of the world. Nearly two years were devoted to this task, and when Mr. Peale returned to this country he had gathered much information upon the methods of coinage which was of value, as well as elaborate drawings of the improved machinery in use in the mints at Paris and London. As the result of his travels abroad, numerous improvements were introduced into our Mint and found of such permanent value that they are still in vogue. Mr. Peale remained in connection with the Mint until 1854, filling in succession the positions of Assistant Assayer, Melter and Refiner, and Chief Coiner.

Mr. Peale was twice married, his first wife dying a few years after the birth of a daughter, who is still living. His second wife, who survives him, was an heir of Stephen Girard, and in consequence of this alliance he became interested in the numerous attempts which were made to overthrow the will of the philanthropist. After his retirement from the Mint he took no part in public affairs, but earned a handsome competency by fortunate transactions in the stock market. For some years previous to his death he resided on Girard street, between Eleventh and Twelfth. He was a man of great energy and firmness, and his many fine qualities of head and heart had endeared him to a large circle of friends.

THE PERILS OF INSURANCE.—We have frequently referred to the necessity of extreme caution on the part of persons who insure property against loss by fire, in the examination of their policies. Many a man who thinks himself fully insured discovers after a disaster that either a failure to specify some of the articles destroyed or qualifying and restrictive clauses furnish a valid pretext for a refusal to award the full amount of damages. Thus defective policies are rendered nearly as hazardous as a total avoidance of insurance, and the guarantees of insurance companies become a delusion and a snare. Hundreds of enterprising citizens have been ruined by a neglect to comprehend the full scope of their policies, and by lulling themselves into a false sense of security, and similar dangers will continually be incurred until the necessity of specifying every article that insurers wish to have covered, and the importance of comprehending the printed conditions of the respective companies, are fully understood.

A case arising from the disastrous fire at the Patterson warehouse in August, 1869, also illustrates other dangers, delays, and inconveniences to which the insured are frequently subjected by the insurers. That building was composed of eight sections, ranging from A to H. Some of the insurance companies asserted that the wall of section H fell before the fire occurred, and if they could have clearly proven that the goods stored in that section had been destroyed by the destruction of the building instead of fire, they might have had a valid defense. From the outset, however, they manifested a disposition to compromise the damages, by paying from fifty to seventy-five per cent. of the amount claimed, and a settlement on this basis was accepted by some of the parties who had goods stored in section H. Messrs. Joseph F. Tobias & Co., however, who had property valued at $50,000 stored in this ill-fated building, which was insured to the amount of $45,000, viz., $5000 in the Franklin Insurance Company, $10,000 in the Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania, and $30,000 in the Imperial Insurance of London, declined an offer of the two last-named companies to compromise their claims for seventy-five per cent., and insisted upon the full amount. The President of the Franklin Insurance Company, Alfred G. Baker, after carefully examining all the facts, was satisfied that a fire had occurred before the walls of the building fell, and believing that the parties insured were therefore entitled to the full amount of their policy in his company, paid that sum, without any abatement, in thirty days after the loss. The Imperial Insurance Company consented to leave the matter to arbitration, and a full hearing of the case (Samuel N. Dixon, Esq., acting as judge of the arbitration, and George Northrop and Thomas J. Diehl being counsel for Joseph F. Tobias & Co., and George W. Biddle and John Samuel counsel for the Imperial Insurance Company) resulted in an award to the insured of the full amount claimed, which decision was promptly complied with. Notwithstanding the voluntary payment by the Franklin Insurance Company, and the subsequent action of the Imperial Insurance Company, we understand that the Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania still declines to adjust the loss on any other basis than the payment of seventy-five per cent. of the amount claimed. In view of the high character of the officers of that institution, we should be greatly astonished at this course if a similar policy was not so frequently persued that it has almost ceased to be a matter of surprise. As a practical result, this system encourages many parties who are insured to claim, after a fire, a greater amount of damages than they have actually suffered, and in the end we believe the insurance companies will lose more than they will gain by endeavoring to secure an abatement of just claims. For the common good of all parties, it is to be regretted that crimination and recriminations are of such frequent occurrence. Insurance is one of the most beneficent of modern institutions, but its full advantages can only be realized when it is so thoroughly understood and completely systematized that it affords, in all cases, beyond all doubt or equivocation, absolute security for the full amount of damage that is nominally covered by the policies.

THE VITAL STATISTICS OF MASSACHUSETTS.—The records of births, deaths, and marriages in Massachusetts during the past year develop some curious facts. A comparison between the marriages of American and foreign-born persons in the State and the births in the families of the same extraction show that while there were twice as many "American" as "foreign" marriages, there were more children born of the latter parentage than of the former. In Boston the two classes of marriages were about equal in number; but the births of foreign were as 7 to 3 of American parentage. Yet the total number of births was the largest ever reported. Twins must be scarce, for the plurality births was not 1 in 50. The number of marriages has diminished, being less than in either last year or year before; but there need be no discouragement to those seeking a tender tie, as it is recorded that a maiden of 38 years became the sixth wife of a gentleman of 65, and there were three instances of marriage at ages exceeding 80. On the whole, the population of Massachusetts is increasing at the rate of 29 persons a day, and if half of them settle in Boston, a moiety of its present inhabitants may live to see—abstractly considered—a very considerable city, something like New York twenty or thirty years ago.

A CHARMING proposal has been made by an Austrian Church paper by which the poverty of the priests is to be relieved and the gratitude of the children of Abraham made manifest. It suggests that as the latter not only make their money out of Christians, but are specially indebted to the priesthood for preaching the sacredness of property, they should give liberally of their substance to help those who are at once their victims and their defenders. In fact, the simplest plan would be to impose a special tax on the Jews for the support of those churches which are most in need; and no doubt the gratitude of the recipients would be shown in the fervor of their prayers for the conversion of their benefactors.

DIVIDENDS, ETC.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3, 1870.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1870.
Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting Dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South Third street.
The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M. from May 30 to June 3, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.
5 4 60t

THE CONSOLIDATION NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1870.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of all taxes.
5 4 3t* M. H. WEBB, Cashier.

THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA. PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1870.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of tax.
S. PALMER, Cashier.
5 3 6t

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC. PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1870.
The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of THREE AND ONE HALF PER CENT., clear of taxes, payable on demand.
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.
5 3 3t

THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1870.
The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. for the last six months, clear of taxes, payable on demand.
B. B. COMEGYS, Cashier.
5 2 6t

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1870.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of tax.
W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.
5 3 6t

COMMONWEALTH NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1870.
The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. clear of taxes, payable on demand.
H. G. YOUNG, Cashier.
5 3 3t

SOUTHWARK NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1870.
The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of EIGHT PER CENT., payable on demand.
P. LAMB, Cashier.
5 3 3t

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1870.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand, clear of tax.
H. P. SCHETKY, Cashier.
5 3 6t

GIRARD NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1870.
The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT. for the last six months, clear of taxes, payable on demand.
W. L. SCHAFFER, Cashier.
5 3 3t

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1870.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand, clear of tax.
J. WIEGAND, Jr., Cashier.
5 3 6t

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1870.
At a meeting of the Directors, held this day, it was unanimously resolved to pass the dividend, and that Ten Thousand Dollars of the profits of the past six months be transferred to the surplus account.
E. F MOODY, Cashier.
5 3 3t

CITY NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1870.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand clear of taxes.
G. ALBERT LEWIS, Cashier.
5 3 tuths3t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the POWELL TRACT COAL COMPANY will be held in Philadelphia, at No. 815 WALNUT Street, Room No. 7, on SATURDAY, 21st instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering an act passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania affecting the company, and such other business as may be brought before it.
5 4 w3t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

A WANAMAKER'S, A
Full 818 Full
Line of Line of
All the New All the New
And Stylish And Stylish
Spring and Summer Spring and Summer
FINEST CLOTHING & FURNISHING GOODS
Both Ready-made The Best Shirts
And to order, And Linen Wear
For Gents, 830 Generally,
Youths, Made to
Boys, CHESNUT STREET. Order
At At

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.
LAST DAYS OF THE EXHIBITION
OF
SHERIDAN'S RIDE.
Great Life-size Painting by the POET-ARTIST,
T. BUCHANAN READ.
TENTH WEEK AND UNEXAMPLED SUCCESS.
The Poem recited at 12 M., 4 and 9 P. M., daily, by MR. J. B. ROBERTS,
the distinguished Tragedian and Elocutionist. [5 2 6t
Admission.....25 cents
Including the entire valuable collection of the Academy.
Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and from 7½ to 10 P. M.

PIANOS! PIANOS!! PIANOS!!!
Preparatory to tearing out and enlarging his rooms,
100 PIANOS,
new and old, will be sold astonishingly low for one month.
J. E. GOULD,
No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

STECK & CO.'S, HAINES BROS,' and other PIANOS
ONLY AT GOULD'S.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS,
world-renowned,
ONLY AT GOULD'S. 5 5 2mrp

NATATORIUM AND PHYSICAL INSTITUTE, BROAD Street, below Walnut.
SWIMMING SCHOOL
FOR BOTH SEXES AND ALL AGES.
OPEN FROM 5 A. M. TILL 10 P. M.
WATER CHANGING CONSTANTLY.
An even and comfortable temperature maintained by use of steam boilers.
Polite and competent Instructors always in attendance.
Persons taught to swim in from six to ten lessons.
NOTICE.—Persons who have their names in Club Lists should procure their tickets on or before Saturday, May 7, as no Club Tickets will be issued after that day.
Send or address for a Circular.
5 5 3t J. A. PAYNE & BRO.

FOR SHERIFF, 1870,
T. F. WALTON,
Subject to the decision of the
Republican Convention. 5 5tf

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS—LECTURES by Prof. JAMES McCLINTOCK, M. D., THURSDAY, May 5—"How to Talk." Friday, May 6—"Travels of a Meal." Saturday, May 7—To Gentlemen only. Monday, May 9—"Ruler of the Body." Tuesday, May 10—"Seeing, Hearing, and Feeling Organs." Wednesday, May 11—To Gentlemen only. Admission, 25c. each evening. Lectures to Gentlemen each evening 35c. Doors open at 7½ commence at 8 o'clock. Offices, No. 823 RACE Street. 1t*

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF FAIRMOUNT PARK, No. 224 South FIFTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, April 30, 1870.
At a meeting of the Board of Park Commissioners, held this day, the following ordinance was adopted:—The Commissioners of Fairmount Park do ordain, That no person shall be permitted to bring *led horses* within the limits of Fairmount Park, and any person bringing any horse into the Park grounds that is not harnessed and attached to a vehicle or mounted by an equestrian shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to a fine not exceeding five dollars, recoverable as similar fines for violations of the rules and regulations for the government of Fairmount Park are, under existing laws, now recoverable.
Attest.— DAVID F. FOLEY,
5 4 3t Secretary Park Commissioners.

NOTICE.
OFFICE OF CHES. AND OHIO CANAL, ANNAPOLIS, May 2, 1870.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held in ANNAPOLIS on MONDAY, June 6, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M.
BENJAMIN FAWCETT, Secretary to Stockholders.
5 5 6t 6

C. SAUNDERS' COLLEGE, W. PHILA.—Lectures, MONDAY EVENINGS. 4 25 1m4p*

CLOTHING.
GREAT DEMONSTRATION
AT THE
GREAT BROWN HALL.
THE GREAT BROWN HALL
IS CRAMMED AND JAMMED
From Pit to Dome, with the most superb Garments for Men and Boys to be found anywhere this Spring.
R. & W. 603 AND 605 R. & W.
We are selling it RAPIDLY.
We have reduced the price AWFULLY.
We have increased our forces TREMENDOUSLY.
We are adorning the public GORGEOUSLY.
We are delighting our patrons HUGELY.
We are making discounts to folks LIBERALLY.
THE BALL IS ROLLING VIGOROUSLY.
COME TRY OUR CLOTHES.
ROCKHILL & WILSON
603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

PLUMBING, GAS FITTING, ETC.
PLUMBING, GAS AND STEAM FITTING.
W. P. OGELSBY,
1017 WALNUT STREET. 1017
Bath Tubs, Water Closets, Wash Pavos, Hydrants, Lead, Iron, and Terra Cotta Pipes, etc. etc.
Also, GAS FIXTURES of every description furnished and put up on the most reasonable terms.
Jobbing promptly attended to. 5 5 2t*

CANCER PLANT IS A BLOOD PURIFIER.
CANCER PLANT IS A BLOOD PURIFIER.
CANCER PLANT IS A BLOOD PURIFIER.
CANCER PLANT IS A BLOOD PURIFIER.
CANCER PLANT IS A BLOOD PURIFIER. 5 5 3t4p

UMBRELLAS—CHEAPEST IN THE CITY! J. DIXON'S, No 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 18 mth§

DRY GOODS.
1870.
Demonstration Extraordinary
"AT THORNLEY'S,"
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
SPECIAL OPENING OF
WHITE GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
SILK GOODS,
LINEN GOODS,
DOMESTIC GOODS,
SHAWLS, and
LACE GOODS,
At prices that must interest a money-saving and money-spending community.
"CALL AND EXAMINE."
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
NORTHEAST CORNER
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,
2 8 thstu6 PHILADELPHIA.

JUST IN FROM AUCTION AND VERY CHEAP,
330 Dozen GENTS' and LADIES' LINEN HDKFS.
ALSO,
A Large Lot of Colored Tarlatans,
Good colors, and full 20 per cent. below regular rates.
New Bamburgs, choice and cheap.
Plaid Nainsooks, Soft Cambrics,
French Muslins, French Nainsooks,
AND A FULL LINE OF WHITE GOODS.
A SPECIALTY IN
NOTTINGHAM LACES FOR CURTAINS.
These goods we are certain we can sell much below regular rates.
Choice New Piques,
In all grades and styles.
Altar Laces! Altar Laces!
WIDE MECHLIN LACES, Beautiful and very cheap.
RUFFLINGS, TRIMMINGS, LACES, ETC.
Another fresh invoice of
LACE COLLARS
AT
LEMAISTRE & ROSS',
No. 212 North EIGHTH Street,
3 10 th13t PHILADELPHIA.

SILKS. SILKS.
JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,
Invites attention to his elegant stock of
SILKS.
BLACK SILKS in all qualities.
STRIPE AND PLAID SILKS in all colors.
PLAIN AND FIGURED SILKS.
JAPANESE SILKS of every variety. 3 30 3mrp

1870. LLAMA SACKS. 1870.
EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS,
Open to-day an invoice of DOGIN & CIE MAKE
CELEBRATED
LLAMA LACE JACKETS,
SAILOR JACKETS,
LLAMA PALMERSTONS,
LLAMA FADETTES,
LLAMA PANIERS,
LLAMA POINTS,
LLAMA LACE SUITS. [2 13 stuth3m
N. B.—The following goods we are running this week:—Paisley Shawls, Iron Bareges, Tourists' Dress Goods, Fine Marseilles, White Corduroy, $2 Black Silks, $6 per yard for best 8-4 Grenadine de Fer.

GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT Street,
Invites attention to his stock of DRY GOODS, selected with great care, and will be sold as cheap as any house in the city.
BLACK SILKS from $1·50 to $6 per yard.
FANCY SILKS from $1 to $3.0.
HERNANI in Black and Colors.
INDIA AND OTHER SHAWLS.
INDIA PONGEE.
DRESS GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY, and many articles not to be found in any other store.
GIVE US A CALL. 4 6 2m

J. CHAMBERS, 810 ARCH ST., invites attention to the following goods, bought at an immense loss to the importer.
BLACK THREAD LACES.
BLACK GUIPURE LACES.
POINT APPLIQUE LACES.
VALENCIENNE and OTHER LACES.
LLAMA LACE POINTES.
LLAMA LACE SACQUES.
LLAMA LACE FANCHONETTES.
HAMBURG GOODS.
EDGINGS, INSERTIONS, FLOUNCINGS, Etc.
PATTERNS NOT TO BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.
WHITE GOODS.
PIQUES FROM 20c. to $1.
FRENCH MUSLINS, TWO YARDS WIDE, 50c.
PLAID NAINSOOKS, CAMBRICS.
Victoria Lawns, Figured Swiss, Stirred and Tucked Muslins for Waists. 5 3 6t§

PARIS.
AU PETIT ST. THOMAS,
RUE DE BAC, Nos. 27, 29, 31, 33, 35,
No. 25 RUE DE L'UNIVERSITE.
This house, established upwards of fifty years, is universally known and famed as one of the first establishments in Paris, in which thorough confidence may be placed. In its immense premises, which all foreigners should visit, will be found, at the lowest prices, the most complete assortment of
SILKS, FIRST NOVELTIES
INDIA AND FRENCH CASHMERE SHAWLS,
WOOLLENS, LACE, LINGERIE,
READY-MADE ARTICLES FOR LADIES,
MANTLES, CLOAKS, FURS,
COTTON AND THREAD STUFFS, HOSIERY,
GLOVES, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, CARPETS,
ARTICLES OF FURNITURE, WEDDING OUTFITS.
ENGLISH ASSISTANTS. FIXED PRICES.
Mar. 15, 25, Ap. 11, 15, 20, May 2, 5, 16, and 25.

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS
Staple and Fancy.
Fringes, Gimps, and Buttons.
Pearl Buttons, a good assortment.
Embroidered Slippers and Cushions.
American Zephyr.
Berlin Zephyr sold, full weight.
4 9 stuth3m RAPSON'S.
N. W. cor. of EIGHTH and CHERRY Streets.

REMOVAL.—MRS. E. HENRY, MANUFACturer of Ladies' Cloaks and Mantillas, finding her late location, No. 16 North Eighth street, inadequate for her largely increased business, has removed to the ELEGANT AND SPACIOUS WAREROOM, at the southeast corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets, where she now offers, in addition to her stock of Cloaks and Mantillas, a choice invoice of Paisley Shawls, Lace Points and Sacques. 3 29 3m§

FINANCIAL.
Wilmington and Reading
RAILROAD
Seven Per Cent. Bonds.
FREE OF TAXES.
We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company
AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.
The receipts of the Company on the one-half of the Road now being opened from Coatesville to Wilmington are about TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS per month, which will be more than DOUBLED with the opening of the other half, over which the large Coal Trade of the Road must come.
Only SIX MILES are now required to complete the Road to Birdsboro, which will be finished by the middle of the month.
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
5 5 PHILADELPHIA.

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT.
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
Central Railroad of Iowa,
At 95, Free from Tax.
The amount of Bonds to be issued is but $16,000 per mile, or less than four millions in all.
The recent advance in Governments offers a large inducement to investors to make an immediate exchange for these Bonds.
Pamphlets, Maps, and full information may be had of the Company's advertised agents.
W. B. SHATTUCK, Treasurer.
After a full examination, we have accepted an Agency for the sale of the above First Mortgage Bonds, and desire to recommend them to our customers AS A THOROUGHLY SAFE AS WELL AS PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.
We have no hesitation in saying that, in our opinion, the CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA will be one of the most important and valuable roads in the West.
Jay Cooke & Co.,
E. W. Clark & Co.,
Bowen & Fox,
5 3 tuths6trp B. K. Jamison & Co.

DREXEL & CO.
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign
BANKERS,
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THE PHILADELPHIA TRUST
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AND INSURANCE COMPANY,
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THE PHILADELPHIA BANK BUILDING,
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CAPITAL, $500,000.
For SAFE-KEEPING of GOVERNMENT BONDS and other SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, JEWELRY, and other VALUABLES, under special guarantee, at the lowest rates.
The Company also offer for Rent at rates varying from $15 to $75 per annum, the renter alone holding the key, SMALL SAFES IN THE BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, affording absolute SECURITY against FIRE, THEFT, BURGLARY, and ACCIDENT.
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GIESLER & CO. CHAMPAGNE.—200 CASES GOLD LABEL AND DRY SILLERY, QUARTS AND PINTS, just received and for sale by
JOS. F. TOBIAS & CO.,
4 26 10t Nos. 206 and 208 S. FRONT Street.

BAY RUM.—A SMALL INVOICE JUST RECEIVED by
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MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT a grand matinee performance will be given to-day for the benefit of the Richmond sufferers.

This evening the burlesque of *The Fair One with the Blonde Wig* will be performed.

AT THE WALNUT the drama of *The Fairy Circle*, the comedy of *The Rough Diamond*, and the farce of *The Happy Man* will be given this evening, with Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams in the principal parts.

AT THE ARCH Mr. Joseph K. Emmett will appear this evening as "Fritz" in the drama of *Fritz, our Cousin German*.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE the burlesque of *The Fifteenth Amendment Ball* and other attractions are announced for this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE but a few more performances will be given, as the troupe starts on a summer tour next week.

THE PANORAMA OF "THE PILGRIM" will be exhibited for the benefit of the Church of Redemption, this evening at Concert Hall.

On Monday next McEvoy's "Hibernicon" will be exhibited. This entertainment is a panorama of Ireland, exhibiting the most beautiful and characteristic features of the scenery. It will be illustrated by appropriate music and by the personation of Irish characters by a troupe of competent artists. This entertainment has been given before in this city with much success. Since then the panorama has been repainted and improved.

A GRAND COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT to Professor Ettore Barili will be given at Musical Fund Hall on Saturday evening. Professor Barili will be assisted by a number of his pupils, and by several distinguished professional musicians. A programme of unusual interest will be presented.

THE PENNSYLVANIA POLYTECHNIC AND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM is now open with an interesting variety of curiosities, at No. 1205 Chesnut street.

THE SENTZ-HASSLER ORCHESTRA will give a matinee at Musical Fund Hall on Saturday.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC on Thursday, May 12, a grand choral and orchestral concert will be given in aid of the Bedford Street Mission. We hope that the charitable citizens of Philadelphia will endeavor to make this a pecuniary success. Seats can now be secured at Boner's, No. 1102 Chesnut street.

MR. JOHN TOY, the popular manager of the Assembly Building, will have a grand testimonial benefit on Friday evening, May 13, at the Academy of Music. An entertainment of an unusually varied and attractive character will be presented, and a large number of well-known artists have volunteered for the occasion. Mr. Toy has long been connected with the Assembly Buildings, and is so highly esteemed by a large number of our citizens that his benefit will doubtless be a brilliant success in all particulars.

The Water Main Contract.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph.

We notice in your paper of the 2d instant a letter from Messrs. Bushong & Brother to Frederick Graeff, Chief Engineer Philadelphia Water Department, in reference to contract for pipes, and also a brief editorial from you calling on Mr. Graeff for explanation. Messrs. Bushong & Brother spunish the letter, they say, because Mr. Graeff returned it to them without reply. No one who reads the letter will have any difficulty in understanding why it was returned unanswered, nor do we see how either Mr. Graeff or the Water Board could take notice of such a communication. We were present at the opening of the bids, are acquainted with the facts, and think it right to correct the marvellous errors contained in Messrs. Bushongs' letter. They write that "the city loses some sixty thousand dollars by this rascality in awarding the contract." The bid of their friends amounted in all to only $42,903·85, certainly a difficult matter to save $60,000 out of this sum, and their bid was just $700·37 higher than the bids of the parties to whom the contract was awarded. In other words, the city saved this $700·37 by not giving the contract to Messrs. Mellert & Kinsey, and in fact could not have awarded it to them, as they were not the lowest bidders. It is a pity Messrs. Bushong & Brothers did not find out the facts before writing their letter. As it is, they will doubtless feel bound in honor to make a complete retraction.

S. FULTON & Co.

CITY ITEMS.

NEW SPRING STYLES.
MEN'S CLOTHING.
YOUTHS' CLOTHING.
BOYS' CLOTHING.

A full assortment, unequalled in style, fit, and general completeness by any stock of Ready-made Garments in Philadelphia; now on hand. Prices always guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere.

HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STREETS. } BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET.

THE IMMENSITY OF OUR TRADE.—The propriety of publishing one's business may be doubted in some quarters, but as it has been done by some of the business houses of Philadelphia, we take a sincere pleasure in joining the ranks of those who thus make publication.

During the past ten years the amount of our business foots up to the cheerful extent of $5,352,013·95. These figures are warranted accurately correct and strictly reliable.

All this immense business was transacted under the ample roof and within the spacious walls of "The Great Brown Hall."

This is a larger business than has been done by any other clothing house in Philadelphia.

Our capacity is ample. Our resources are abundant. Our facilities are sufficient to double on these figures in coming years, or to increase them ten-fold if necessary.

Don't be afraid, then, to come and bring all your friends in full force for the finest raiment, at the lowest prices, to

"The Great Brown Hall"
of
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
603 and 605 Chesnut street.

TO SAVE MONEY and avoid delay, place all your orders for upholstery work, such as putting down carpets, upholstering and covering furniture, furniture slips, bedding, curtains, shades, etc., in the hands of Albertson & Co., Fifteenth and Chesnut, who make it a main feature of theirs to insure full and entire satisfaction to every customer.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 S. Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a large assortment of fine American Western Watches. This entire valuable stock is now being sold out below cost, preparatory to removal. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

ALL THE FASHION—

The Blue Diagonal English Coatings, made up in first-class style by

CHARLES STOKES, No. 824 Chesnut street.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.—That pleasant and active agent in the cure of all consumptive symptoms, "*Wilbor's Compound of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Lime*," is being universally adopted in medical practice. Sold by the proprietor, A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, No. 166 Court street, Boston.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.—During the travelling season, if our patrons will kindly inform us, either by telegram or letter, of their intended arrival, we can be better prepared for their comfort.

In accordance with the reduction in the value of gold, the transient board at the St. James is reduced to Four Dollars per day.

PROPRIETOR ST. JAMES HOTEL.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
Ten dollars cash.
Balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices, Goodyear's manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

WE are requested to say by B. Scott, Jr., that in consequence of 100 Paintings to be sold the first evening of Mr. Haseltine's collection, he will commence at 8 o'clock, sharp.

ANOTHER GREAT SALE
AT
OAK HALL!

MORE CLOTHING THAN IS CONTAINED IN ALL THE OTHER RETAIL CLOTHING HOUSES IN PHILADELPHIA

PUT TOGETHER,

TO BE

IMMEDIATELY DISPOSED OF!!

HINDERED

by the extensive building operations just completed at Oak Hall, preventing heretofore the full display of our goods and the due accommodation of our crowds of customers, we find ourselves well advanced in the season and

OVERSTOCKED

WITH

SPRING CLOTHING,

so we have determined once more to inaugurate a Sale for the Masses with prices away down below the LOWEST MARK EVER YET REACHED.

!!! TENS OF THOUSANDS !!!

OF

GARMENTS FOR MEN AND BOYS,

FILLING OUR

ENLARGED OAK HALL

FROM BASEMENT TO ROOF.

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S

LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA,

S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS

MARRIED.

CUSHMAN—WHITLOCK.—On the 21st ultimo, by the Rev. J. Spencer Kennard, Mr. CYRUS S. CUSHMAN and Miss MINNIE E. WHILLOCK, both of this city.

SHERN—MCQUIRE.—On the 28th of April, by Rev. F. P. O'Neil, at the Cathedral, Mr. MICHAEL FRANCIS SHERN to Miss MAGGIE JOSEPHINE MCGUIRE, E. de M., both of this city.

DIED.

BAKER.—On the morning of the 5th instant, EDWARD PAYSON, son of Theo. W. and Matilda E. Baker, in the 4th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 222 West Logan Square, on Saturday, the 7th instant, at 11 o'clock.

CHILD.—At Milwaukee, April 30, ESTELLE CLEMENT, wife of Alpha Child, aged 26 years and 6 months.

ELLIOTT.—On the 4th instant, of scarlet fever, WILLIE D. KENDRICK, only child of George and Lizzie Elliott, aged 3 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 226 Chester street, on Friday at 2 o'clock. Interment at Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

GRIFFITH.—On the 4th instant, JAMES EVANS, son of Samuel and Rebecca Griffith, aged 2 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, S. E. corner of Fifteenth and Ellsworth streets, on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Woodlands Cemetery.

MOORE.—On the 4th instant, MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of James and Catharine Moore, aged 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, Twenty-fifth and Brown streets, on Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

INSURANCE.

AMERICAN
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OF PHILADELPHIA.

Organized 1850. *Income* 1869, $1,187,186·44

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Philip B. Mingle, Seed Merchant, 105 Market street.
Hon. Alex. G. Cattell, U. S. Senator.
Isaac Hazlehurst, Attorney at Law, 508 Walnut street.
L. M. Whilldin, Merchant, 20 and 22 South Front street.
Henry K. Bennett, Merchant, 745 South Fourth street.
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John Wanamaker, Oak Hall Clothing House, 818 and 820 Chesnut street.

THE AMERICAN issues policies on all desirable plans at low rates, and for security and promptness in writing losses is unsurpassed by any Company in the United States.

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Reliable men wanted as Agents. 4 9 16 23 tuths10trp

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Nos. 222 and 218 S. SECOND Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in
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CONGRESS HALL,
CAPE MAY, N. J.,
Opens June 1. Closes October 1.

Mark and Simon Hassler's Orchestra, and full Military Band, of 120 pieces.

TERMS—$3·50 per day June and September. $4·00 per day July and August.

The new wing is now completed.

Applications for Rooms, address

4 15 52t J. F. CAKE, Proprietor

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THE HANDSOMEST, BEST MADE, AND LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.

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WE DEFY ALL COMPETITION.

HILL'S PATENT REVENUE STAMP CANCELLER,

The latest and most perfect improvement, adopted by the United States Government, and warranted superior to all others in market. Patent Indicators for Day, Month, and Year Wheels. Perfectly simple, compact, and durable. The only Stamp with Indicator for Dates. If you want the best, call for this and take no other. Price, complete, $10. Travelling and local agents wanted. 4 26 1mrp

D. M. TOWNSEND.

No. 217 S. THIRD Street, corner of PEAR, Philadelphia

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Mayoralty Contest—Split in the Republican Convention.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The Republican Mayoralty Nominating Convention met to-day at Union League Hall, where the Bowen party appeared to be largely in the ascendant. So far as numbers went, and as the various wards had nearly all two sets of delegates, the indications favored the renomination of Mr. Bowen.

After considerable discussion delegations representing both the Bowen and Richards interest were admitted, but subsequently the Richards men withdrew and organized at another hall, where Mr. A. C. Richards, the present Chief of Police of this district, was nominated.

The first convention nominated Mr. Bowen.

It is understood that Richards will decline, in which case the convention which nominated him will support Matthew G. Emery, Esq., who is already in nomination as a reform candidate. There was considerable excitement about the halls were the conventions were held, party feeling being very high. The nominees are all identified with the Republican party, the Democrats having no one in the field.

CONGRESS.

House.

Continued from the Fourth Edition.

Mr. Hawley proposed to offer an amendment requiring all the land granted to the company to be sold to actual settlers only, and in quantities not greater than 160 acres to any one person, and for a price not exceeding $2·50 an acre, and made an argument in support of that proposition.

Mr. Wilson (Minn.) opposed the amendment, and advocated the bill and the land grant system of which it is a part.

Mr. Wood opposed the bill and the land grant system as being wrong in principle and an outrage on the tax-payers. This road had already received forty-five million acres of public lands, and this bill proposed to give it 2,225,000 more. He supposed, however, that it would pass, for he thought he saw in that provision of it which required American rails to be used in the road a combination between the land speculators and the high protectionists, and he intimated that Mr. Wheeler, the chairman of the Pacific Railroad Committee, had, in his other capacity as chairman of the Committee of the Whole on the Tariff bill, lent his aid to that combination.

Mr. Conger advocated the bill, contending that the land was valueless without railroads.

Mr. Ela opposed the bill as a plunder measure, which proposed to mortgage to the money-lenders of Europe more land than would make up half a dozen of their little kingdoms, which proposed to bring in millions of the Pagans of Asia to compete with the farmers and laborers of the West, and which proposed to enrich the Jay Cookes and money-lenders of the United States.

Mr. O'Neill supported the bill, defended the reputation of Jay Cooke & Co. as honorable capitalists, and claimed that the State of Pennsylvania was the pioneer of the system of internal improvements.

Mr. Garfield, of Washington Territory, advocated the bill, and argued against the amendment proposed by Mr. Hawley, as calculated to throttle the company.

Mr. Cox appealed to Mr. Wheeler for one minute of time to express his views.

Mr. Wheeler declined, as he had but five minutes of his hour left.

Mr. Cox—Then I put in my protest against this crucifixion.

Mr. Van Wyck—I do the same.

Mr. Wheeler closed the discussion and demanded the previous question on the passage of the bill.

The previous question was seconded—yeas 78, nays 51, excluding all amendments.

CARPETINGS, ETC.

ARCH STREET CARPET WAREHOUSE.

CARPETINGS.

New Styles at the Reduced Rates

BRUSSELS, 3-PLYS, INGRAIN, AND VENETIAN CARPETINGS,

At 25 per cent. lower than last season's prices.

JOSEPH BLACKWOOD.
No. 832 ARCH STREET,
3 19 2mrp Below Ninth, South Side.

PATENTED AUGUST, 1866. IMPROVED March, 1869. Carpets thoroughly cleaned by the only Machine in the United States that removes Moths and Worms and revives the colors. Send orders to WILLIAM MCARTHUR, No. 1418 SOUTH Street. N. B.—Patent rights for States and cities for sale. 5 2 12t*

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CARRIAGES.

WM. D. ROGERS,
CARRIAGE BUILDER,
ORIGINAL AND ONLY
Manufacturer of the Celebrated
ROGERS CARRIAGES,
1009 and 1011
CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

New and elegant styles of Carriages constantly produced. 3 22 tuths3mrp

BREWSTER & CO.,
OF
BROOME STREET;
WAREROOMS,
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CORNER OF FOURTEENTH STREET,
NEW YORK.

ELEGANT CARRIAGES,
In all the Fashionable Varieties
EXCLUSIVELY OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, AND IN ALL RESPECTS EQUAL TO THOSE BUILT TO THE ORDER OF OUR MOST VALUED CUSTOMERS.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED. 4 6 w5m20t

COLONNADE HOTEL,
FIFTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.,
ENTIRELY NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED is now ready for permanent or transient guests

THE KING WASHER.

All who see it think it good.
All who use it say 'tis good.

It works easily, does good work, and you can do your washing in

ONE AND A HALF HOURS.

Only two months in market, and 700 sold, all giving satisfaction.

FOR SALE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY

J. H. COYLE & CO.,
No. 516 MARKET STREET,
5 5 thstu3mrp Wholesale Dealers in Wooden Ware

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE POETICAL WORKS OF THE LATE DAVID BATES, Author of "SPEAK GENTLY," etc. (Familiarly known as THE "BROKER POET.") Edited by his son STOCKTON BATES.
One volume, 12mo. Toned Paper, Fine Cloth. Price, $1·50.

THE CAPTURE AND ESCAPE; OR, LIFE AMONG THE SIOUX. By MRS. S. L. LARIMER. With portrait of the author on steel, and numerous illustrations.
One volume, 12mo., Cloth. Price, $1·50.

THE HOUSEHOLD TREASURY: A MANUSCRIPT RECEIPT-BOOK. Designed for Household use, etc.

"The Household Treasury" is a novelty, and intended to supply a want long felt by housekeepers and others who desire to retain a memorandum of the many receipts obtained from friends of familiar home dishes, some entirely out of date, and others unknown to compilers of cook-books. With this purpose in view the author and publishers have prepared this work in the form of a small quarto blank book of 256 pages, divided into 22 sections, with appropriate headings for receipts of various kinds, classified table of contents, and numerous illustrations.
Cap 4to, half Cloth, Gilt. Price $2·00.

NEARLY READY.

THE NEW ELEMENTS OF HAND-RAILING. By ROBERT RIDDELL. Author of "THE CARPENTER AND JOINER."

This splendid work contains Forty Plates, 11x14 inches, with full explanations. It shows how to bend the strings to circular stairs without, the use of cylinders or forms.

It will cause a complete revolution in the ART OF STAIR BUILDING.

Advanced sheets have been examined by skillful and practical men, who pronounce the work to be the masterpiece of its author.

The Publishers are now prepared to receive orders in advance. Price $5 per copy.

CLAXTON, REMSEN & HAFFELFINGER,
Publishers,
It Nos. 819 and 821 MARKET Street, Philada.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Very Desirable Lot, Twelfth street, north of Cherry street, 21½ feet front, 107 feet deep. On Tuesday, May 10, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange—

No. 1. All that very desirable lot of ground, situate on the east side of Twelfth street, 86 feet north of Cherry street; containing in front on Twelfth street 21 feet 6 inches, and extending in depth 107 feet to a 4-feet wide alley. Terms cash.

No. 2. Valuable business location. Three-story brick Residence, No. 405 North Twelfth street, above Callowhill street. All that valuable three-story brick messuage, with three-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Twelfth street, above Callowhill street, corner of Division street, No. 405; containing in front on Twelfth street 17 feet and extending in depth 58 feet. The house contains 10 rooms, including bath and store rooms. Terms—$2000 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession.

No. 3. Modern three-story Brick Residence, No. 141 N. Nineteenth street, between Arch and Race. All that modern new three-story brick messuage, with three-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Nineteenth street, south of Race street, No. 141, containing in front on Nineteenth street 19 feet 6 inches, and extending in depth 110 feet. The house has parlor, dining-room and two kitchens on the first floor; two chambers, bath-room, large sitting-room, with bay window, on second floor, and five chambers on third floor; frescoed in the latest style; two ranges, Bartlett's heater heats the whole house; underground drainage, gas pipes, etc.

Terms—Half cash. Immediate possession.

Keys at the southeast corner of Tenth and Filbert streets.

No. 4. Modern three-story brick dwelling, No. 325 N. Eighteenth street, above Carlton street, near Logan Square, all that modern three-story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Eighteenth street, north of Carlton street, No. 325; containing in front on Eighteenth street 18 feet, and extending in depth 69 feet to a 3 feet-wide alley. The house has parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor; 2 chambers, sitting-room, bath and store room on the second floor, and 2 on the third floor, gas, with chandeliers and fixtures, which are included in the sale free of charge; bath, hot and cold water, range, underground drainage, etc. Terms—$2000 may remain on mortgage for five years, from 23d May, 1866. Immediate possession. May be examined.

No. 5. Two-story Brick Dwelling, Sloan street, second house north of Filbert street, West Philadelphia. All that two-story brick messuage and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Sloan street, second house north of Filbert street, West Philadelphia; containing in front 13 feet, including the half of a 2 feet wide alley, and extending in depth 64 feet, including a 3 feet wide alley. Subject to a mortgage of $933·33, payable in 5 years.

Sale absolute. Immediate possession.

Assignee's Peremptory Sale.

No. 6. Tract of Land, 20 Acres, Atlantic County, New Jersey. All that tract of land, containing 20 acres, more or less, situate in Atlantic county, N. J., being No. 689 on the plan of farms laid out by the Weymouth Farm and Agricultural Company.

No. 7. Lot, Colville, Atlantic county, N. J. All that lot of ground, situate in the town of Colville, Atlantic county, New Jersey, being No. 1 in block 16 (on the plan of said town), which is formed by the intersection of Locust and Front streets; thence southward along Locust street 80 feet, and extending in depth 100 feet. Sale peremptory.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 5 7 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS,
OFFICE—No. 104 S. FIFTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1870.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, 9th instant, for the construction of a Sewer on the line of Coates street, from Twenty-second street to Twenty-third street.

On Sixteenth street, from Market street to the south curb line of Chesnut street.

On Locust street, from Fifteenth street to the west line of Vaughn street.

Said Sewers to be constructed with bricks, circular in form, with a clear inside diameter of three feet, with such man-holes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The understanding to be that the Sewers herein advertised are to be completed on or before the 31st day of July, 1870. And the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said Sewers to the amount of one dollar and fifty cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by ordinance, to be paid by the city; and the contractor will be required to keep the streets and sewers in good order for three years after the sewer is finished. No allowance will be made for rock excavations, except by special contract.

When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866.

Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department, as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1860. If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next lowest bidder. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to. The Department of Highways reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory.

All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
5 5 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

MAY OPENING.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,
Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT STREET,
WILL OPEN ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 4,
His Entire Stock of
DRESS GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.

MARLE POPLINS, REDUCED TO TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
CHENE POPLINS, REDUCED TO THIRTY CENTS.
100,000 YARDS FINE FABRICS FOR SUITS
REDUCED TO THIRTY-SEVEN AND FIFTY CENTS.

BLACK GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY.
ELEGANT MADE-UP SUITS $10, WORTH $20.
PARIS SILK SUITS OPENED THIS DAY.
ENTIRE STOCK REDUCED IN PRICES. 3t

PEREMPTORY SALE
OF
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Previous to sailing for Europe on the 14th of May, Mr. CHARLES F. HASELTINE will sell at auction all his Valuable Collection of Oil Paintings and Water Colors, WITHOUT RESERVE OR LIMITATION TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER, on the evenings of THURSDAY and FRIDAY, May 5 and 6. They will be sold at his Galleries, No. 1125 CHESNUT Street, where they are now on Exhibition Free.

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SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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"SINGLE" SUSAN.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

As a general rule, peace, sweetness, and order are never found in their fullness except at conventions of the Woman's Suffrage Association. In the meeting last week at Dayton, Ohio, there was nevertheless a painful scene, which proved that even Miss Anthony is not exempt from the common passions of humanity. The usual speeches had been made, and the usual practical business transacted, when somebody proposed a vote of thanks to Miss Susan B. Anthony "for her fifty years of single blessedness, and her twenty years' services in woman's cause." This graceful compliment, we regret to say, Miss Anthony "declined *without thanks*." We call it graceful, for it was well-meant; yet, after all, it was a little foolish. In the first place it was unnecessary to thank Miss Anthony for being fifty years old, because she could not help it if she tried ever so hard; and in the second place it was absurd for a party of women to thank her for remaining single—we will not say because the gratitude was due rather from the opposite sex, but because such an inordinate prolongation of maidenhood is a very bad example. This seems to have been the opinion of Mrs. Livermore, who, in trying to explain the unfortunate resolution, plainly told Miss Anthony that she ought to have married. The excellent spinster replied with rage, and "for half an hour denounced man with a bitterness which indicated that her soul was in it;" she "could not abide the marriage relation," and she seemed equally angry with the masculine sex and with the ladies who had congratulated her upon keeping clear of it, and complimented her upon a maturity of which she was supposed to be proud. The storm was finally allayed by the adoption of the following proclamation:—

"The single ladies of the West enlisted in this cause would like to tender Miss Susan B. Anthony a vote of thanks for her recent celebration of her fiftieth birthday, making single blessedness, even at fifty, an honorable position, showing to the world that a single woman can have a home and an anniversary as well as married people. It is decidedly encouraging ty those who are compelled to remain single 'from choice.'"

We don't see how this mends matters at all. The objectionable allusions to Miss Anthony's age and condition are as plain as ever; and if these single ladies look upon it as "decidedly encouraging" that a woman of Miss Anthony's accomplishments can have—not "an anniversary," but forty-nine anniversaries, without being married, we must emphatically disagree with them. We regard the case of Miss Anthony as one of the most discouraging in the whole range of our experience, and we don't wonder that she got mad.

GIVE US THIS DAY OUR DAILY PIG IRON.

From the Ohio State Journal.

It is in no way surprising that a young, arrogant, ignorant person, thrown untimely into Congress by some upheaval of the subterraneans, should feel that our Government stands in the relation of Divine Providence to the people of the United States. and that they should look to it for daily food. Much is to be forgiven in the overwhelming sense of responsibility which disquiets the young person in such a case. He feels us on his mind. He feels that sleepless vigilance is his duty, in order that the world may be kept wagging, and he learns slowly, if at all, that that people is governed best which is governed least.

But that men of reputation as grave and experienced statesmen should so far mistake the proper function of government as to suppose that all good citizens should pray daily to the Ways and Means Committee, "Give us this day our daily pig iron," is pitiable. There is not a school boy in America whose instruction should not enable him to correct so absurd a misconception of the proper sphere of government. Yet this is the crowning grace of good statesmenship in the eyes of some of our Congressmen of best repute, and some of our journalists of widest reputation.

We have a sincere and ardent regard for Horace Greeley. If we could for a moment permit ourselves to adopt his style and language we should say he is the best and most honest wrongheaded idiot in the civilized world. No man has a wider and higher conception of the capacities of journalism than Mr. Greeley. No other man in all the caravan of time has ever so thoroughly saturated any journal with his own personality, and made it so potent an engine, as Mr. Greeley has done with the *Tribune*. As a journalist we adore Greeley. As a scientific farmer he excites our respectful admiration. What he knows about farming we are content to take on trust without even reading it. But as a political economist the venerable woodsman is not a success.

His whole theory of political economy is directed to requiring of Government a desperate attempt to make foreign manufactures cost as much as our own to the consumer. This is to be accomplished by forcing him to pay the difference, and a trifle over, into the pockets of a few capitalists. And Mr. Greeley thinks the whole power of the Government, in all its branches, should be energized in this direction. Congress should make foreign pig iron cost as much as ours, or die in the attempt. If any lunatic should embark all his capital in an enterprise to produce native bar steel out of costly cutlery, at ten times the cost of imported bar steel, Greeley would demand that a tariff of ten times the cost of the foreign article be laid upon imported bar steel, in order that the native lunatic might be protected from loss.

Some scientific farmer has recently demonstrated that a fair article of tea can be grown in California, at a cost of $40 or $50 a pound. Greeley's theory will require of us that a tariff be laid presently upon all foreign teas, sufficient to "protect" this Californian in the growth of tea, provided he cares to continue the business. It is a merciful thing that home production by less scientific native farmers has been successful in giving the American people a very fair squash at low rates, or we should have had Mr. Greeley demanding a protection of two dollars and a half on squashes, in order that he might keep up his scientific farming without loss.

We forget, however, for the moment. Protection is not for farmers. A farmer who is opening up a new farm, and who finds it hard to make expenses the first few years, while his business is in its infancy, does not expect "protection," and would not get it if he did. Protection is for the Yankee capitalist, who is starting a new manufactory of some sort. The farmer, my friend, takes for his share the privilege of *paying* for protection—not of being protected. Let him buy any article produced by our Yankee friend, and he will find where the "protection" comes in.

The whole duty of Congressional man, according to the theory of Mr. Greeley and his disciples in Congress, is, to constantly jigger and adjust a protective tariff upon the conflicting and varying class interests of capitalists who have been so unwise as to adopt pursuits requiring contribution from the public in order to enable them to continue without loss. The duty of a statesman is to ascertain the amount of these little pecuniary testimonials proper to be paid by the consumer of any given article to the short-sighted being who has entered upon the business of producing it at a higher cost than that for which it was already produced by another man over the water.

GALVANIZING DEMOCRACY.

From the N. Y. Times.

The proposition of a few progressive leaders of the Democratic party to accept the political results of the last decade, and to reorganize upon the basis of wider issues, is all very well in theory, but, unfortunately for themselves and the country, it is impossible in practice. The ancient *animus* of the party still controls it, and it is to-day as essentially in antagonism to all that has been accomplished since 1860, as it was to all that had been done previous to that year. There is no question of this, and the very best evidence of it is to be found in the fact that leaders and organs who have the courage to counsel progress are at once denounced and ostracized by the party. Independence of thought or action is always sure to bring those who exercise it to grief. Democracy will not tolerate it, and experience has almost invariably shown that malcontents are either speedily brought into subjection, or that they ultimately drift away from the party altogether, as was the case with the Barn-burners and Free-soilers.

The old party has been through a trying ordeal, which many have thought would prove fatal to it. But it possesses a large share of obstinate assertion and vitality. Like the Ultra-Tory party of England, it resists all progress, and refuses to accept any new ideas or enter upon any new line of action. It neither learns nor forgets. During the war it contended for its ancient doctrine as steadily as ever, and was only beaten back from it step by step and by unceasing effort by the Republican party. The very moment the war ended it resumed its old position, and finally became the avowed champion of obstruction and reversal of all progressive adjustment. People who cling to the traditions of the Democratic party, and would fain reorganize it on the basis of progress, are only deceiving themselves to no purpose. It is growing more and more evident every day that a new struggle is being organized by the party, and particularly by the Southern wing of it, which will settle the complexion of the canvass of 1872, and afford a justification of the Republican policy of intrenching itself behind constitutional defenses.

Leading papers in various parts of the South are openly discussing the validity of the several Constitutional amendments which have been adopted since the Rebellion broke out, and boldly assert their purpose of resistance to them. They declare that the issues upon which the Democratic party was formed are by no means obsolete, and that it is bad policy to abandon the old organization, or to make any new alliances. The Constitution, they argue, is a dead letter, and the only supreme law is the will of Congress. The checks and balances adopted by the founders of the Government for the preservation of our political equilibrium are all destroyed, according to their interpretation, and the only hope of restoring them is by the defeat of the Republican party and the undoing of all its work for the past ten years. We believe that this is to be the attitude of the Democratic party in the next national canvass. The indications are conclusive to our mind that the policy foreshadowed by Frank Blair's Brodhead letter will be again adopted and boldly adhered to.

We have little fear of the result of such a contest, provided only the Republican party will be true to itself and to its great trust. The only danger is that the leaders will not appreciate the impending crisis in time, and conform to its requirements in the way of preparation for resistance. The party must be nationalized in policy and organization; we must adopt a broader action and effect a fuller accomplishment of our principles. If we do not—and that speedily—the result may be disastrous. The interval of time for all this is short, but, if properly improved, it is sufficient. The chief danger of delay lies in the fact that it may be accepted as an indication of weakness or incapacity, and this should be carefully avoided. Meanwhile, the responsibility rests with Congress. If it acts vigorously and wisely, the contest of 1872 may be substantially decided in advance.

TREATMENT OF THE INSANE.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Our English exchanges come to us filled with indignant attacks upon the present system of treatment in use in their insane asylums. Two keepers of the county madhouse at Lancaster have just been sentenced to seven years' penal servitude for the murder of one William Wilson, who was admitted to the asylum on December 17, and in less than a week was pummelled and kneaded to death, his ribs being literally broken into bits under the knees of his attendants. The Earl of Shaftesbury, head of the Board of Commissioners in Lunacy, calls attention to this, and to "the frequent cases of like cruelty and neglect," in the *Times*, but without suggesting any effectual remedy. In fact, as the English journals acknowledge, there is no remedy so long as helpless idiots and lunatics are massed together in large asylums, under the absolute control of keepers over whom the surveillance of the law is slight, and against whose cruelty in such cases as this there is ordinarily no evidence but that of the crazed patients, whom fear will keep silent. A strong feeling is growing up, both in England and this country, against these enormous madhouses, where, as says the *Examiner*, human beings are aggregated together to be treated like wild beasts, or, under the mildest treatment, to foster and breed insanity by mere contact. The *Lancet* is foremost in denouncing, on medical grounds, the modern monster asylums. The treatment now practised in Scotland and Belgium is strongly recommended. In this, "the patient is boarded in the country, where he is furnished with light employment and surrounded by sane people; the fever of his blood has here a chance to cool, and gleams of the lost light of reason to gladden his troubled brain." This system, we believe, has been used for many years with great success in Germany.

The matter deserves attention here as much as in England. We have been so wont to regard the great piles of cut stone in which the insane are imprisoned for cure as one of the great humanitarian triumphs of the age, that we trouble ourselves very little about what goes on inside of them. So glaring has been the public negligence that it is only lately we have wakened to the fact that they could be and were used as convenient prisons for sane people. The Pennsylvania Legislature passed a law regulating the method of admission into madhouses last year, and from one of her most respectable asylums eleven sane men were disgorged in a week, whose relatives had supposed they were comfortably stowed away for life. No such law has been introduced in New York. In the very highest of these private asylums, the tortures of the shower-bath, straight-jacket, and saddle are still used; but worse than these (for these are only prescribed by the superintendents) is the fact that the patients are under the almost absolute control of keepers who are almost invariably selected from the lowest and most uneducated classes. In the male wards strength is, perhaps necessarily, the principal requisite in the attendants, who are ordinarily low, stolid immigrants. Few women of refinement and tenderness, unfortunately, are willing to accept the place of keeper in a madhouse. The fact is, therefore, perhaps unavoidable, that the men and women thus thrown in contact with the poor creatures who are hurt in soul and not in body, are those least fitted to understand their needs and most apt to abuse by cruelty the power entrusted to them. Of all helpless creatures, the one who most strongly calls for our protection and skill and patience is he upon whose most vital part, the very life of his life, darkness has fallen. If his leg were broken we would give him careful nursing, pure air, ease and comfort; but when it is only his brain that is diseased, we give him for a companion and keeper a man whom he probably would not employ as a servant, and fling him with his own peculiar mania into the company of four or five hundred other maniacs, that they may teach each other more reasonable views of life.

It needs only a visit to the best of our asylums, and a cool, unbiassed examination of it, according to the light of ordinary common sense, to make us doubt the efficacy of all overgrown routine reforms. Men (and much less women) will not be made sane by platoons, according to one vague, indiscriminate system. What is yet doubt with us is certainty in England. The call for a change to the Scotch mode is loud and imperative. We should profit by their example so far at least as to place our public and private asylums under strict legal surveillance. The latter have long since ceased to be charities, and are joint stock concerns, which yield heavy dividends to their corporators. Whether they are efficient or not in their mode of cure perhaps concerns those only who make use of them; but it is the duty of the public to make such atrocities as that of Lancaster impossible in them. They are not impossible now.

GOVERNOR GEARY AS AN ORATOR.

From the Harrisburg Patriot.

If there be one quality for which Governor Geary will be more distinguished than another, it is the excellence and brilliancy of his oratory. As a soldier and a statesman he has won unfading laurels, but the intoxicating rewards of the orator are most dearly coveted by his Excellency. Nothing so delightful to him as to see the crowd swayed to and fro by his masterly eloquence. One of the peculiarities of the oratory of the Governor is the skill with which he can address himself to the hearts of the particular audience with which he has to deal. There are several anecdotes which illustrate this quality, but we need not now refer to them. An instance of his wonderful versatility and skill is his recent address to the negroes in the Capitol grounds, on the occasion of the celebration of the fifteenth amendment. He appeared before his audience altogether unprepared. And here it may be remarked that his Excellency never is, and never will be prepared. The suddenness of the emergency brings into immediate play all his oratorial powers. All that is required is the audience. Set the Governor before it and the eloquence gushes from him as from an Italian improvisatore. Preparation we fear would mar his best efforts.

In the address to the negroes he at once gained their sympathy by declaring that he had been an abolitionist from the sixteenth year of his age. He saw a gang of slaves once, one hundred and fifty in number, handcuffed to a log chain, and march away to town to be sold. He said:—"I yearned in my heart for them, and from that day became a confirmed abolitionist." Then skillfully changing the theme the Governor told his audience of a remarkable negro whom he once met in Mexico. Exclaimed the orator:—"The best mathematician I ever knew was as black as the ace of spades, the collector at Vera Cruz. I thought, up to the time I met him, that I knew something of mathematics, but after a short conversation with him I slunk away conquered." The fame of the great Arago, of Hutton, of Legendre, of Napier, and other learned mathematicians, must hereafter grow dim before that of the nameless negro whom Governor Geary met in Mexico. It must have been an inspiring sight to witness Geary and this negro in Vera Cruz doing sums. It is the first time our hero was ever defeated—ciphering with a darkey in Mexico.

Turning back again to his youthful career as an abolitionist, the orator, with well-assumed humanity, said:—"I do not and never did consider it disgraceful to say I was an abolitionist, although I was sixteen years of age before I arrived at that point. And now how grateful to my heart is it that, during my life from sixteen years of age to the present time, I have never hesitated to give my voice and right hand," etc. We must refer the reader to the printed report for the remainder of this remarkable address. It has been said that successful orators are all deceivers, and it is quite evident that Governor Geary is no exception. The crowd loves to be deceived, and he who would gain their good will must indulge largely in invention. Governor Geary was addressing himself to an audience consisting mainly of negroes, not one of whom could challenge his assertions; and in this, we repeat, consists his skill as an orator. Had he been addressing an audience of white men in Westmoreland or Cambria, he would have been extremely careful not to make the assertion that he had been a "confirmed abolitionist" from his sixteenth year. To them he would have boasted of his ancient and unadulterated Democracy.

When John W. Geary was sixteen years of age, we are carried back nearly to the time when Lloyd Garrison and other agitators began their abolition movement. We venture to say that none of the original Abolitionists ever heard of him. He was a Democratic office-holder as soon as he could get a position after attaining his majority, and it is not likely that he ever communicated to the most intimate friend the dangerous and detestable opinions which he held. To have done so would have lost him his office, and the good will of his neighbors, Whigs and Democrats alike; and John W. Geary never was the man to make such sacrifices for a principle. There was not, in the early days to which he alludes, a solitary Abolitionist in the counties of Cambria and Westmoreland. Not one. So far from rendering any assistance to their despised cause, it is safe to say that the name of John W. Geary cannot be found on any subscription list of the abolitionists. Not a stray number of the *Anti-Slavery Standard* ever stuck out of his coat-pocket, and he carries his opinions so closely about him that no man ever found them out. He voted for David R. Porter, a good Democrat, when he might have supported Lemoyne, had he been a confirmed abolitionist. He supported a slaveholder in the person of James K. Polk, while the abolitionists voted for James G. Birney. About those times he was distributing Democratic newspapers among the laborers on the Portage Railroad, and charging the subscription price on the check rolls, and these papers constantly denounced the abolitionists as seditious and treasonable in their conduct and speeches. He could not have held office one hour had his abolitionism been known. He could not have been elected colonel of a regiment during the Mexican War. President Polk never would, in response to his importunities, have sent him as postmaster to San Francisco, and the people would never afterwards have chosen him Alcalde had they suspected him of abolitionism.

Geary voted for Mr. Buchanan in 1856. Had he been an Abolitionist he would have preferred Fremont. Because he pretended to be a Democrat he was sent to Kansas as Governor. We have carefully read Dr. Gihon's interesting book containing all of Governor Geary's speeches, including the Gardiner one, but there is not a breath of abolitionism in the whole of them. He kept his principles carefully hid about him until a week ago, when he declared to his negro auditors that he had been an abolitionist from his sixteenth year! This is the most remarkable instance of life-long success in concealing real opinions on the part of a politician that has ever come under the observation of the public. Most persons would be inclined in their indignation to apply some other term concerning Geary's avowal of abolitionism to the negroes, but we put it down as an example of his most striking and most familiar characteristic as an orator and a man.

MRS. LINCOLN'S PENSION.

From the N. Y. World.

There is an unseemliness in the abortive attempts to procure a pension for the widow of Abraham Lincoln. We suppose few people care much whether she has a moderate pension or not; but it belittles Congress and disparages her to have the subject come up every session in the form of a bill which fails to pass. If pensions of that kind are inadmissible on grounds of economy, or constitutionality, or any other valid public grounds, the application ought to have been referred to a respectable committee, and a report made setting forth the reasons of a refusal, which could not then be construed as a reflection on her personal character. She would then be no longer tantalized with vain hopes of Government assistance, and something might be done for her relief by private liberality. If the reasons for refusal are not public but personal, it would have seemed discreet and delicate for her friends to have ascertained from the members of both houses, by private consultation, whether they would vote for a pension, and if a majority could not be procured let the subject quietly drop. If given at all it should be given with a graceful appearance of liberality; if refused, no noise should be made about it.

It is natural that Mrs. Lincoln should think she has claims on the nation. The unbounded eulogies which have been lavished on her husband as the great martyr of a great cause, and the chief among all the recent benefactors of his country, contrast singularly enough with the fact that his widow is an unsuccessful beggar for a modest pension to save her from want. Even if the Government ought not to relieve her, it would seem strange that she should be left in destitution. Mr. Stanton ranked far below Mr. Lincoln in Republican estimation; but his family was promptly and amply provided for. Nobody thought of applying to Congress for a pension, but a hundred thousand dollars was immediately raised by subscription. A sum half as large was raised in the same way for Mrs. Rawlins, although her husband had never been very conspicuous except as a member of General Grant's staff. General Grant himself, and General Sherman, have received heavy donations; and the private liberality of admirers seems a more fitting way of attesting appreciation and gratitude than the bestowal of money from the Treasury, by a stretch of constitutional authority or the charitable fiction of classing deceased civilians with men who fell in battle. If the bill granting a pension to Mrs. Lincoln fails to pass the Senate, we hope no more attempts of the kind will be made. It ought to be easy to do for Mrs. Lincoln what has been done for the family of Mr. Stanton, by the same method of private subscription, if there is any sincerity in the abounding praise which it is the habit of all Republicans to bestow upon her husband.

THE WHITE DAMON AND BLACK PYTHIAS.

From the N. Y. Standard.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* said the other day "it would be impossible to find now a man in America who would admit that he had ever denied the right of the negro to vote." Nothing could be more truthful than this assertion, which shows a knowledge of American politics almost incredible in an Englishman. The ratification of the fifteenth amendment worked miracles in politics; it suddenly transformed the nigger into a colored man, and African baboons into intelligent citizens. The most ardent apologists for slavery are now the most uncompromising advocates of impartial suffrage. Wendell Phillips' occupation is gone. Nothing is more touching than the generosity with which the editor of the New York *Express* admits that he has been wrong all his life, and that the negro is not only his equal, but may even be his superior. Those eloquent articles which have lately appeared in that paper appealing to Democrats to forget their prejudices, to say no more about monkeys of African descent, to accept the negro as their peer, have been welcomed with a burst of enthusiasm by the party. The readers of the *Express* now declare that they prefer the smell of the negro to the perfume of the roses of Cashmere, and that a flat nose is a type of higher beauty than the Grecian. Brick Pomeroy, too, in the *Democrat* daily advocates universal sympathy, and offers his paper for one year free to any person who will marry a colored lady, stipulating that she shall be pure African. This magnificent bribe shows his perfect sincerity. As for the *World*, it is wild on the subject of negro superiority, and three or four genuine freedmen are now employed upon its editorial staff, especially engaged to write upon Southern politics. Honorable John Morrissey would knock any man down who should dare to deny that Senator Revels is not the equal of Senator Saulsbury, and Saulsbury himself demands that the fifteenth amendment shall be enforced in Delaware. In Congress Mr. James Brooks rises and insists that the negro representatives shall be admitted from Louisiana. In Philadelphia, Alderman McMullen starts a colored brother in the whisky business, and urges all good Democrats to patronize his bar. Every day in Broadway we see white and black men embracing, and if, sometimes, there is a mistake made in the sex, it only shows that the millennium of good feeling is carried to an affecting extreme. From all these facts it will be seen that the *Pall Mall Gazette* is right, and that all prejudice against the colored race is forever ended in America.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT.

First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad Company,

At 82 and Accrued Interest

[TO BE ADVANCED TO 85, May 15],

Clear of all Taxes.

INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER.

Persons wishing to make investments are invited to examine the merits of these BONDS.

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These Bonds run THIRTY YEARS, and pay SEVEN PER CENT. interest in gold, clear of all taxes, payable at the First National Bank in Philadelphia.

The amount of Bonds issued is $625,000, and are secured by a First Mortgage on real estate, railroad, and franchises of the Company the former of which cost two hundred thousand dollars, which has been paid for from Stock subscriptions, and after the railroad is finished, so that the products of the mines can be brought to market, it is estimated to be worth $1,000,000.

The Railroad connects with the Cumberland Valley Railroad about four miles below Chambersburg, and runs through a section of the most fertile part of the Cumberland Valley.

We sell them at 92 and accrued interest from March 1. For further particulars apply to

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FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE HOME INVESTMENT.

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GOLD BONDS

OF THE

Fredericksburg and Gordonsville Railroad Company, of Virginia.

Principal and Interest Payable in Coin,

Free of U. S. Government Tax.

The road is sixty-two miles long, connecting Fredericksburg, via Orange Court House, with Charlottesville, which is the point of junction of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad to the Ohio river, and the extension of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad to Lynchburg. It forms the shortest connecting link in the system of roads leading to the entire South, Southwest, and West, to the Pacific Ocean. It passes through a rich section of the Shenandoah Valley, the local traffic of which alone will support the road, and it must command an abundant share of through trade, from the fact of its being a SHORT CUT TO TIDEWATER ON THE POTOMAC AT THE FARTHEST INLAND POINT WHERE DEEP WATER FOR HEAVY SHIPPING CAN BE FOUND ON WHOLE LENGTH OF THE ATLANTIC COAST.

From Charlottesville to tidewater by this route the distance is 40 miles less than via Alexandria; 65 miles less than via Richmond and West Point; 134 miles less than via Norfolk.

The mortgage is limited to $16,000 per mile of completed and equipped road—(the estimated cost of the road to the Company, furnished and equipped, will exceed $30,000 per mile, thus giving the bondholders an unusual margin, the bonded debt of the other Virginia roads being from $20,000 to $30,000 per mile)—and is issued to

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, AS TRUSTEES FOR THE BONDHOLDERS,

and the security is first-class in every respect.

A SINKING FUND is also provided, which will reduce the principal of the debt TWO-THIRDS of its entire amount in advance of the maturity of the bonds.

We have investigated the advantages of this Railroad and the merits of the enterprise, and confidently recommend these bonds to our customers and the public.

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A limited number of the Bonds (issued in denominations of $500 and $1000) are offered at 92½ and interest from November 1, in currency, and at this price are the CHEAPEST GOLD INTEREST BEARING SECURITIES IN THE MARKET.

Maps and Pamphlets, which explain satisfactorily every question that can possibly be raised by a party seeking a safe and profitable investment, will be furnished on application.

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INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT, subject to check at sight.

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Quotations of Stocks, Governments, and Gold constantly received from New York by private wire, from our friends, Edmund D Randolph & Co.

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ON THE SLIDE.

Soho Going Down Hill Slowly—Fourteen Houses Undermined—Jack-screws and Hibernianisms.

The Pittsburg *Commercial* of yesterday has the following.—

Mention was made some weeks ago of the land slide at Soho, which had been for some time coming down upon the track of the Connellsville Railroad and threatening serious damage to property in the immediate vicinity. Since that time the territory of the slide has been gradually increasing, and although for the past few days it appears to have been at a sort of standstill, there is no knowing what effect a rainy time may have upon it. At the present time fourteen houses have been damaged, and the property in the vicinity seems to have rather an unstable hold.

The main slide, where the largest amount of earth came down upon the track of the Connellsville Railroad, has extended until it has reached almost up to the avenue, and comes in close proximity to the street car track, and to the casual observer this appears to be about the extent of the damage, but an examination of the land and property in the vicinity will reveal the fact that the damage is much greater than appears at first, and that a large share of the entire hill below and a considerable territory above the street car track appear to have a decided tendency to move down towards the railroad.

It is estimated that the area of land affected by the slide is from thirty to forty acres, and the property were it not for this late affair would be exceedingly valuable, lying as it does in such a convenient locality for residences for persons doing business in the central part of the city. It has been built up by men of small means, who have purchased lots and erected such buildings as their circumstances afforded, and although there are not many expensive residences, still the loss of property will be severe, as it falls upon many who have the savings of years invested in houses and lots that the elements seem inclined to sweep away.

Up to the present time fourteen houses have been more or less damaged, the majority of them to such an extent as to render their occupants anxious as to the stability of their domicils. One of the houses is occupied by a gentleman who has expended in the neighborhood of $20,000 in preparing a home, but now he has had to commence operations with jack-screws, while a large quantity of land in the vicinity has gone down to the track of the Connellsville Railroad.

Of the remaining houses most of them have portions of wall displaced, and a majority have been fixed up with new sills, having in view an accommodation to the shifting quality of the ground. One small building, a few weeks ago, had to be taken down, as its course down the hill did not agree with the occupants' ideas. It is now reduced to a floor, with a pile of bricks lying near by.

One of the most unfortunate sufferers by the slide and breaking of the water-pipe is an elderly Irishman named Thomas Fourdon, who came to this country some twenty-six years ago, and, as a laborer, by the practice of the strictest economy on the part of himself and wife, managed to save money enough to buy a lot, on which about three years ago he built a small and comfortable house. Since the slide set in he has had to devote his entire time to saving his home, and so far he has been successful, but the building looks like a complete wreck. As the slide came down he, by means of jack-screws, raised the house as each new instalment of dirt came down, until he found he had space enough under his house for another story, and he made one, moved in, and rented the upper part of the building. It kept him shovelling all the time, however, to keep the earth from crowding him out, and he spent several weeks at work with the wheelbarrow and spade in what to an ordinary man would appear to be the hopeless task of fighting a land-slide with a single spade and wheelbarrow. Every night he would hear the earth crushing against his house, and early in the morning he would get up and labor hard all day to repair the injuries of the night before; and as if to crown all his troubles, the water pipe broke just above his house and the water ran through the lower story, rendering it almost uninhabitable. He still continues at his labor, however, and to our reporter appeared like a completely heart-broken man. "Alas!" he said, "all my little property is ruined, while the old woman has to take in washing, something she has not had to do for many a year, to support us while I work away to keep our house over our heads."

GENERALITIES.

The "Flying Dutchman" Resurrected.

The bark Maria J. Smith was abandoned by her crew on the Pacific coast in the belief that she could not be got into port. Subsequently she was found by Indians, safe and sound, near Bella Bella, almost five hundred miles from the point where she was deserted. It seems quite incredible that a vessel could thus make her way, as we are assured, without aid of helmsman or compass, through intricate channels and dangerous tide rips, to a safe harbor. Hardly less singular, however, is the fact that this is the second time the same craft has been abandoned, and the second time she has saved herself. The veritable "Flying Dutchman" is credited with performances scarcely more wonderful.

Women at Oxford.

There is a general notion in this country that women are now admitted as students in Oxford University, England. Professor Goldwin Smith, in a note to the *College Courant*, corrects this misapprehension. He says:—"The examination, to which girls are to be for the first time admitted, is not the entrance examination of the University, but an examination for persons not belonging to the University, commonly called the 'middle class examination,' and held under the auspices of the University for the purpose of raising the standard of education in our secondary schools." This is a very different thing from an admission to the University itself, a matter which Professor Smith says "has never been mooted at Oxford."

Great Snakes.

The Paris *Gaulois* says that some workmen engaged in demolishing an old house in Paris came upon a nest of adders containing some hundreds of these reptiles, at the bottom of an exhausted well. In the midst of this snake nest was found a skeleton, which had probably fallen in the well years ago, and the flesh of which had been devoured by the adders. Strange to say, in the hand of the skeleton was a pocket-book of red morocco leather, in which, when opened, there were found forty bank notes for 1000 francs each, a woman's likeness, and a letter, which had been almost entirely eaten by the reptiles, the only fragment remaining decipherable bearing the words:—"Do not make known the plot." A judicial inquiry has been commenced.

Number and Tonnage of United States Merchant Vessels.

The monthly report (No. 7) of the Bureau of Statistics, now in press, contains, besides other valuable and interesting matter, a statement showing the number of vessels and amount of tonnage belonging to each of the several States on the 30th of June, 1869. The total number of vessels was 26,393, with a tonnage of 3,744,319, of which 7175 vessels, representing a tonnage of 1,319,956, belonged to New York; to Massachusetts 2870 vessels, with 471,642 tons; to Maine 2944 vessels, with 443,777 tons; to Pennsylvania 2052 vessels, with 265,685 tons; to Ohio 1128 vessels, with 124,694 tons; and to Michigan 739 vessels, with 108,989 tons. The number of vessels temporarily registered was 1033, with a tonnage of 401,046, making a grand total of 27,425 vessels and 4,145,365 tons.

The Old Boston State House.

The Bostonians are again excited, giving additional proof that whoever says they are a cold people does most egregiously err. At the head of State street stands a building known as the Old State House, a venerable edifice, full of historical associations. There is no kind of doubt that it is very much in the way, and that it sadly impedes travel and traffic; moreover, it has been so altered that it is not at all as it once was; likewise, it is full of lawyers' offices, and shops, etc., yielding a rental of $21,000 per annum. The *Daily Advertiser* mocks the sentimentality of those who are begging for the preservation of this architectural relic, by asking, "Would it be worth while to clamor for an extraordinary degree of respect for the portrait of one's grandfather after having used it for a tavern sign, and changed its natural appearance by the addition of the long nose, hump, and cap of a Punch?" This may be rather a Benthamite argument, but it is not a very easy one to answer.

A Mother Only Eleven Years Old.

The Minneapolis (Minn.) *Tribune* is responsible for the following tough story.—

We published in the *Tribune*, several months since, an item setting forth that a girl only eleven years of age had become a mother, in Howard Lake township, Wright county. This item went the rounds of the papers, and was received with different degrees of belief. We are now enabled to state that this child-woman, with her infant, is now in this city. We "interviewed" her yesterday, and found her of medium size for her age—rather good looking—with light blue eyes and dark hair. She is four feet eight and three-quarter inches high, and weighs eighty pounds. The child weighed seven pounds five ounces when it was born, on the 28th of December last, and now pulls down fifteen pounds. It "favors the mother" in its looks, and is as good looking as the average of babies of the same age. The real name of the mother is Penolia R. Wilkins, and the child is to be called May Twilight.

The father of the child is John Slaughter, who was boarding in the family for nearly a year before the birth of the child. He is about thirty-four years of age, and has now gone for parts unknown.

We are aware of but one similar case, which occurred, we believe, in Tennessee, where a girl of the same age gave birth to a child.

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Cottage Furniture,

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Hair and Husk Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows.

BEST QUALITY OF SPRING MATTRESSES.

Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Chairs, Towel Racks, Rocking Chairs, etc.

Pew Cushions, Feathers and Down. Comfortables and Blankets. [3 15 tuths3m

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No. 1019 MARKET Street.

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GROCERIES, ETC.

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WARRANTED GENUINE OLD

Government Java Coffee

Roasted every day, at 40 cents per pound, at

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No. 118 South SECOND St.,

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ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to

STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS

at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,

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GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

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SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

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DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

N. E. Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.,

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WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Importers and Manufacturers of

WHITE LEAD AND COLORED PAINTS, PUTTY, VARNISHES, ETC.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 45

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ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBtained in New York, Indiana, Illinois, and other States, for persons from any State or Country, legal everywhere; desertion, drunkenness, non-support, etc., sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained. Advice free. Business established fifteen years

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HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTIlated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 12 rp

RAILROAD LINES.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA leave PORT DEPOSIT at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

OXFORD at 6·05 A. M., 10·35 A. M., and 5·30 P. M.

CHADD'S FORD at 7·26 A. M., 12·00 M., 1·30 P. M., 4·45 P. M., and 6·49 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,

4 2 General Superintendent.

I HAVE ABANDONED THE OLD method of packing bodies in ice, and having a

PATENT CORPSE-PRESERVING CASKET,

which is entirely new, and which has proven a perfect success, I desire to call the attention of the public to the same. *I guarantee that all bodies* will be kept in a dry and perfect state of preservation for an indefinite period

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READING RAILROAD—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT

Of Passenger Trains, April 18, 1870.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira; etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·50 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc.; connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and Reading at 7·50 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·55 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation South at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30 noon, for Reading and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·20 A. M., 12·45, and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8·05 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 4·15 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mount Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7·00 and 11·00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leave New York at 9·00 A. M. and 5·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·45 and 10·05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5·35 A. M. and 12·20 noon, passing Reading at 7·23 A. M. and 2·05 P. M., arriving at New York 12·05 noon and 6·35 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train from New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 4·50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 1·40 and 4·50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg and at 12·10 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3·40 P. M., from Brookside at 4·00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·15 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Pottsville and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottsville and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $47·00 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For one, two, three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will leave from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

6·45 A.M., for B. C. Junction, stops at all stations.
7·15 A.M., for West Chester, stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and stations on the P. and B. C. R. R.
9·40 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11·50 A. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
2·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
4·15 P. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
4·45 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
5·30 P. M. for B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1, 1870, stopping at all stations.
6·55 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

5·25 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
6 30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
7·40 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations between W. C. and Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
8·15 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
10·00 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
1·05 P. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
1·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
4·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
6·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
9·00 P. M. from B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1st, 1870, stopping at all stations.

ON SUNDAYS,

8·05 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
2·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
7·30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
4·50 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

W. C. WHEELER, Sup't.

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS, 12 15thstu3] DIAMON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6 30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden & Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express . . 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6 30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.
At 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M. for Trenton.
At 6 30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6·30 and 10 A. m., 12 M., 3·30, 4 30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House; 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.
The 11 30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2 30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10·45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol
At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7 30 and 10·45 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7·30 and 10 45 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8·30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,

Via Connecting Railroad.

At 7, 0·30, and 11 A. M., 1·20, 4 6·45, and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3 75
At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2·00.
At 7, 9·30, and 11 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6 45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.
At 7, 9·30, and 11 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7 30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7 30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc The 3·30 P. M Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 11 A. from West Philadelphia Depot and 5 P. M. from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COMPANY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11 30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.
At 7 A. M., 2 15 and 6 30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.
At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3 30, and 5 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 7 and 10 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.
At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

LINES FROM NEW YORK TO PHILADELPHIA.

From foot of Cortland street at 1 and 4 P. M., via Jersey City and Camden; at 8 50 and 10 A. M., 12·30, 5, 6, and 9 P. M., and at 12 night, via Jersey City and West Philadelphia.
From Pier No. 1, North River, at 6·30 A. M., accommodation, and 2 P. M., express, via Amboy and Camden.

April 11, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after THURSDAY, April 21, 1870.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1·20, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4, 4¾, 5·05, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9·20, 10·05, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 6·55, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 10·50, 12 A. M., 1¼, 2, 3, 3·40, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9·20, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8·20 down train, and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown at 8¼ A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, and 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9·20, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·30, 5 40, 6·40, 9, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

Passengers taking the 6·55, 9, and 10·50 A. M. and 3·20 P. M. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1¼, 3, 4¼, 4, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 5½, 6·25, 7, 7¾, 8·50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5¾, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1¼, 3, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 6, 6·55, 7¾, 8 10, 9 20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8½, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 1½, 6¾ and 9½ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 7½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
Leave Plymouth 6¾ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane. The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School Lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

Passengers taking the 7, 9·05, and 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 10 A. M. and 6 P. M. trains from New York connect with the 1·15 and 9·20 P. M. trains from Germantown to Ninth and Green streets.

5 20 W. S. WILSON, General Sup't.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect November 22, 1869.

Fourteen daily trains leave Passenger Depot, corner BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 8·00 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

At 9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and points on, via Lehigh Valley Railroad, New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., and 11·30 P. M.
For Abington at 1·15, 5·20, and 8. P. M.
For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.
Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9 A. M., 2·15, 4·40, and 8·25 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 4·30 and 7·05 P. M
From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 9·25, 10·35 A. M., and 3·10 P. M,
From Abington at 2·25, 6·45, and 9·20 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

11 1

GREAT SOUTHERN MAIL ROUTE,

ONLY ALL RAIL LINE TO

NEW ORLEANS, MEMPHIS, NASHVILLE, ATLANTA, AUGUSTA, MONTGOMERY, MOBILE, MACON, RICHMOND, WELDON, WILMINGTON, CHARLESTON, SAVANNAH, and all principal points SOUTH and SOUTHWEST. Tickets for sale, baggage checked through to destination, and all information furnished at

No. 721 CHESNUT Street,

Masonic Hall,

G. RENTON THOMPSON,

1 17 Gen. Agent for Philadelphia.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, MAY 1, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8 00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 10·30 A. M., 12·30 and 6·00 P. M.	
Fast Line and Erie Express	12·30 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9·45 P. M.
Way Passenger	11·20 P. M.
Pacific Express	12·00 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3 10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6 30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M., 3·50 and 8·25 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line, Buffalo Express	9·35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12 55 P. M.
Erie Express	12·55 P. M.
Southern Express	7·00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	7·00 P. M.
Pacific Express	2·55 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.

FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.

SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATTS,

4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—

TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

IRON SHIP BUILDING.

The Delaware as a Site for their Construction—The Opinion of Admiral Porter.

At the late session of the Legislature a bill was passed incorporating the International Steamship Company, which still remains in the possession of Governor Geary. The object of this corporation was the construction of an immense ship-yard on the Delaware for the building of iron ships. Quite a number of these yards have already been established in the vicinity of Chester. There is still room for twice as many more, and there is no reason why the Delaware should not become to the United States what the Clyde is to Great Britain. On that river—the Clyde—several such establishments employ each five or six thousand men, and some of these have been built at a cost of a million pounds sterling. It is such works that have made England the great ship-building mart of the world, and will continue until we rival them to give her the commercial supremacy to which we are entitled by our position, resources, and national power.

The opinion of Admiral Porter was asked as to the location, and in reply he forwarded the following communication:—

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1870.—My Dear Friend:—I have just read the letter of Mr. Ambrose Thompson, President of the International Steamship Company, on the subject of iron ship building. I think his plan is feasible, though there seems no reason why a company of that kind should go to such expense in making what he calls "defensible docks."

The Delaware is the most defensible river in the world. In twenty-four hours, with half the ironclads we have in Philadelphia, it could be made impossible for any fleet to pass.

Chester, or the banks of the river above Chester, is the very best location in the United States for the works proposed, as there is much deep water. It is near the iron and coal regions, and adjacent to a large city, without being subject to its onerous taxation. Besides this, the ice does not run into Chester, but generally keeps the other side of the river. All you want are docks, and wooden ones, such as would cost not over $200,000 each.

There is going to be an immense business done in the next ten years in iron ships. Our Government is awakening to the necessity of rescuing our commerce from the hands of the English, and must necessarily from year to year grant liberal drawbacks and subsidies until we can stand on our legs again. Yours, very truly, DAVID D. PORTER.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—How many insurance and banking company charters have been disposed of at the legislative junk shop on South Fourth street?

—A fresh lot of the country Representatives came to town yesterday, and, judging by their condition towards evening, they must have reaped a harvest during the day.

—Ex-State Treasurer Mackey, who has been in the city for a few days, left for his home in Pittsburg last night.

—Legislator Stokes carries the Tenth ward in his pocket. At least so he thinks, but the chances are he'll know differently on Tuesday, June 14.

—Connell looks as though he felt uncomfortable under the terrible load which he is carrying.

—Our Assistant Quartermaster-General will awake some morning to find that a bonfire has been made of the frame buildings attached to the Gray's Ferry Arsenal.

—The darkest street in Philadelphia after night is North Broad street.

—That portion of the city west of the Schuylkill looks charming.

—The City Fathers should look after the condition of the roadway on the Darby road.

—The Northern Home Anniversary comes off at the Academy of Music this evening, commencing at a quarter to 8 precisely. The house will be crowded.

—Smith, of the Twenty-second, poor fellow! has lost several pounds since Johnny Hill gained the victory.

—Our city fathers meet again to-day. We suppose we shall hear "something" relative to the "caboose" adjoining the Mayor's office.

—William S. Stokley is working earnestly for the Mayoralty. So is General Wagner. M. Hall Stanton is also busy. Query—Why are Mr. Stanton and the "Squire" so often seen together?

—Lieutenant Pritchard luxuriates in idleness, whilst an honest officer pines in a dungeon through the stupidity of the official. Mayor Fox should act at once.

—The citizens of the Twenty-second ward are tired of the laborious services of Hong, Harmer, Taylor, Keyser & Co., and intend making a radical change. Good!

—Joshua Spering wants to go to the Legislature from the Eighth district.

—Every day brings to the surface some new special officer. Would his Honor be good enough to let the public know just how many of these abolished sinecures exist?

—Detective Maguire (!) believes in rotation in office—that is, rotation out of the Tax into the Police Department. Query—How many of the Police bill assessments did he pay?

—The trot yesterday, at Suffolk, between Rockett and Belle, was a one-sided affair in favor of Belle.

—Isaiah Weir, who considers the speech made by Fred. Douglass, on the 26th inst., as an emanation of infidelity, challenges that gentleman to a debate on the subject.

—The eighteenth anniversary of the Northern Home for Friendless Children and Soldiers' Orphans' Institute will be celebrated at the Academy this evening, the exercises commencing at a quarter to 8 o'clock precisely.

—The total amount contributed in aid of the Richmond sufferers thus far is $3373·25.

—The people of Germantown think more of Marshall C. Hong as a carriage trimmer than a legislative one.

—The Penrose Ferry Bridge will not be in order until October.

—Excellent butter was purchased yesterday for 60 cents per pound.

—Alexander Adaire is a first-class carpenter, but he would make about a fiftieth-rate Congressman.

—Sam Josephs is a constant attendant at the Mayor's office. Hasn't Sam been squared with yet on the Police bill?

—A certain turnkey a few days ago charged several prisoners 75 cents each for breakfast, pocketed the cash, and charged the meals to the city. To the victors belong the spoils!

—Who is the intoxicated police lieutenant that was disarmed of his revolver by an ex-policeman whilst flourishing it at Broad and Race streets last Sunday?

—Callowhill street from Ninth to Tenth is being repaired, i. e., the coble stones are being torn up and relaid on the same bed.

—What became of the $500 bonds of the International Steamship Company which were floating around Harrisburg? Did our Representatives receive any, and, if so, for what?

—It is said that X. Y. C. D. A. B. L. Gallagher, esquire to the Mayor, is soon to appear in sock and buskin as "Uriah Heap" in a new dramatization of *David Copperfield*.

—John Campbell says that bygones should be bygones, and desire to *Chase* away all monkeyish ideas. How have the mighty fallen!

EQUALITY.—Yesterday afternoon a German named August Kasey accosted a negro at Third and Green streets, and invited him to take a drink. Mr. Dark refused, saying he didn't drink with no Dutch trash. This incensed August, and he administered to the colored brother a fearful beating. Lieutenant Brurein, who witnessed the whole affair, then took August into custody, and Alderman Toland committed him to answer.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—John McCully was arrested this morning at the instance of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, for driving a mule with a large raw sore upon its shoulder. He was fined $10 and costs and held in $500 bail for future good behavior by Alderman S. P. Jones. William Singheiser is the owner of the mule.

ROBBERY.—Some time yesterday morning a thief effected an entrance to the hotel No. 703 Walnut street by climbing a fence in the rear and forcing open a back shutter. He secured for his labor $13 in five-cent pieces and a lot of cigars.

CORNER-LOUNGING.—The police of the Twelfth district yesterday arrested six corner-loungers, all of whom were fined by Alderman Hood.

"MOVE ON!"

A Policeman Shows His Authority and Enforces it Illegally—A Respectable Citizen the Sufferer.

Last evening at about twenty minutes of 8 o'clock Mr. J. Crawford Dawes, secretary and treasurer of the Spruce and Pine Streets Railroad Company left his home in company, with his wife for the purpose of paying a visit to a sick lady friend. The friend resided on Pine street, between 11th and 12th, at whose house Mr. Dawes left his wife and went to the house of another friend to transact some business, intending to return in the latter part of the evening. By twenty minutes after 9 the business was transacted, which being too soon to call for his wife, Mr. Dawes walked to Tenth and Spruce to look after the cars of his line. He took his stand upon the curbstone on Spruce street, between Ninth and Acorn alley, to watch the cars. He had stood long enough for two cars to pass and for another one to come into sight, when a policeman, with red hair and Irish brogue, stepped up and told him to move on or he would be arrested.

Mr. Dawes said that he had business there, and would not move on, and stated why he stood there. Some words passed between the parties, after which the gentleman expressed his willingness to be arrested if any charge could be brought against him, and offered to go with the officer either to the station, the Mayor's office, or the Lieutenant's house, on Tenth street. The officer started to go with him to the Mayor's office, but on reaching Ninth street said that he had business and couldn't go.

Mr. Dawes then waited for another car, when the policeman again came up and said that he had been insulted by the language that had been used. Mr. Dawes said that he was still ready to go before the Mayor, or any other proper person, whereupon the officer said, "Why, you must consider yourself of considerable importance;" to which the gentleman replied that he was just as good a citizen as the officer. On receiving this reply the officer seized Mr. Dawes by the coat and dragged him to the station house, on Fifteenth street, where he charged him with interfering with the duties of an officer, had him searched, and put in a dirty cell with two drunken men and two others who were in a most filthy condition.

It so happened that one of the employes of the road had seen Mr. Dawes arrested on Spruce street, and had rushed off to an alderman and procured a paper, for which he paid $3, with which he caused the prisoner to be set at liberty on a promise of appearing at a hearing this morning. The policeman, who when asked for his number on the previous night had said that he had no number, but that he was a sergeant and his name was Major, appeared at the hearing and swore that he had cleared Acorn alley of some women, and had ordered Mr. Dawes away also, when he was answered with such impudence that he was compelled to arrest him. The alderman said that $400 bail would be required for good behavior, but on the case being more fully explained by Mr. Dawes said that he would receive his own recognizance.

Mr. Dawes a responsible gentleman, and vouches for this entire statement over his own signature. He says that the policeman was very rude throughout, and was undoubtedly drunk. He states that he called to see Mayor Fox this morning in relation to the matter, in company with the President of the road, but could not obtain access to him on account of his being engaged with politicians. Under these circumstances, he takes this course of making the matter public, thinking that something should be done to prevent unoffending citizens from becoming liable to insult and great inconvenience at the hands of policemen.

THE FEVER DISTRICT.

The Pestilence Still at its Work—The Board of Health Cleansing the District.

The relapsing fever, which has created such consternation in the Bedford street section of the city, is still under full headway, but the Board of Health are now fully aroused, and are hard at work renovating the infected district. Gangs of men are now at work, part of them being engaged in whitewashing, and others in cleaning out the filthy cellars which have been used for lodging purposes, and have become the nests of the fever. The accumulation of filth in these wretched abodes is perfectly frightful to contemplate, and when one gets a sight of it, the presence of a deadly fever ceases to cause surprise. The whole neighborhood needs a thorough cleansing, and has long needed it, even without the incentive of the relapsing fever. Williams, the inspector of the Board of Health, who has been on duty in this district, has been supplanted by Mr. Martin, a change that was very desirable, and promises to be productive of much benefit. The inspector and the medical staff of the Board of Health make their headquarters at the Mission House, No. 619 Bedford street, where they can be consulted by all who are interested.

Yesterday sixteen persons stricken down by the fever were removed to the Smallpox Hospital, and about the same number to-day. The ambulance makes three trips daily, starting from the Mission House, where application for transportation can be made to the Rev. J. D. Long.

RECORDER'S CASE.—Before Recorder Givin this morning were arraigned Charles C. Rhodes, Edw. Lyons, and A. V. Parsons on the charge of conspiring to cheat and defraud Mrs. S. A. Germon of property amounting in value to $45,000.

J. Wagner Germon being sworn, said that in 1863 Mrs. Germon was made the owner of the property No. 535 North Broad street, but, owing to some defect in the title, Mrs. Germon did not obtain possession for some months. Subsequently she erected two houses on Oxford street for the sum of $3000. In 1864 Lyons and his partner obtained a judgment against me for $11,000. Mrs. Germon bought the property on Broad street subject to the mortgage of $5000, which mortgage was held by the Reliance Insurance Company. In the July term of the Supreme Court I brought suit against Messrs. Rhodes & Coffin charging them with conspiracy, which suit is still pending. I met Mr. Rhodes some days afterwards, and he approached me with clenched fists, and told me that I had cheated my creditors out of a large sum of money, and that I had put my property in my wife's name, that my wife never had any money, and that he would "fix" me.

A judgment for debt was ordered against the property. Witness then went on and detailed a number of his business transactions, showing the difficulties he encountered.

Mrs. Germon testified that she was the owner of the property in question, and that she had been dispossessed of it and everything else, except her trunks and children. The interest on the mortgage was promptly paid, and no demand was made for the payment of the principal; when witness heard of the obtainance of the judgments she visited Mr. Lyons and offered to pay him the $5000, saying that the money was in bank and could be obtained in one half hour. Mr. Lyons treated her very unceremoniously and stated that he intended forcing the sale in order to obtain his claim against Mr. Germon, saying that he had bought the mortgage for that purpose. The matter was carried out, and witness turned out of her property when she was confined to her bed with sickness, and through it her daughter-in-law was prematurely delivered of a dead-born infant, and was also turned out. Mrs. Germon went on and detailed as to how she had been treated by Messrs. Rhodes Lyons, and Parsons, and averred that no overtures of any kind would be accepted by Mr. Lyons. The counsel for the prosecution abandoned the case as to Judge Parsons, and Messrs. Lyons and Rhodes were held in $12,000 bail each to answer.

INCENDIARISM.—For some days past workmen have been engaged in preparing for the building of the obnoxious railroad leading from Morris & Tasker's foundry to Washington street. At Sixth and Tasker streets they have erected a wooden shanty in which to store their tools. About last midnight some one set fire to the frame eye-sore and it was soon destroyed. The residents of the neighborhood, being opposed to the railroad, chuckled with delight.

SNEAK THIEF.—Yesterday one Chas. McAnany entered a carpenter shop at Fifth and Noble streets and stole therefrom a lot of tools and silver-plated hinges, which he disposed of to a junk dealer near by. Officer Engle being informed of the affair, arrested Charles at Fifth and Buttonwood streets. He will have a hearing to-day at the Central Station.

STONE FIGHTING.—Yesterday afternoon a number of lads congregated in the neighborhood of Eighth and South streets, and indulged in a stone fight. James Woodland, a youth whose parents reside at Eighth and Bainbridge streets, who acted as one of the ringleaders, was arrested, and Alderman Collins sent him to prison.

FOUNDLING.—About half-past 9 o'clock last evening, Officer McGrann found on the steps of No. 554 N. Eighteenth street a basket containing a male infant, apparently but a few days old. Around its neck was hung a nursing-bottle, and in the basket was a lot of clothing suitable for an infant. The little stranger was sent to St. Vincent's Home.

INSANE.—A colored man named Miller, a resident of Frankford, on Tuesday was seized with a sudden fit of insanity and commenced raising a disturbance, finally threatening to cut his throat. A number of citizens secured and bound him; he was then handed over to the police, and they transferred him to the Almshouse.

CARELESSNESS.—It is often a matter of wonderment to us that robberies are not of more frequent occurrence. Scarce a night passes but that our careless store and housekeepers extend open invitations to thieves. Last night the police of the Fifth district found the store door No. 253 South Tenth street open, and also the Eleventh street entrance to the residence southwest corner of Eleventh and Walnut streets. The police of the Twelfth district also found five doors open. Had any of these places been robbed, of course the police would have been severely censured.

CLOSE DRIVING.—Reserve Officer McCarty yesterday arrested one James Harvey, at Eighth and Market streets, for a violation of the law relative to close driving. Alderman Beitler imposed the usual fine.

SIGNED.—The Mayor this afternoon signed the bill approving the sureties of John L. Hill, Collector of Delinquent Taxes.

CONSUL SHEPARD.

The Reported Assassination of the American Consul at Yeddo, Japan.

A telegram received from London a few days since announced that a rumor was in circulation to the effect that the American Consul at Yeddo, Japan, had been killed by the natives. The Buffalo *Commercial* of May 2, referring to the subject, says:—

The gentleman alluded to is Charles O. Shepard, of this city, formerly Clerk to the Board of Niagara Frontier Police Commissioners, an estimable young man, and one of unusual ability for his years. Nothing beyond the despatch alluded to is known in regard to this painful rumor, and some time will probably elapse before authentic information is received.

The following extract from a letter written by Mr. Shepard to a friend in this city, bearing date Yeddo, March 30, and received four days since, goes to show that trouble was apprehended at Yeddo, and also, we are pained to admit, to strengthen the probability of the truth of the report concerning the murder of the United States Consul:—

"There is going to be a 'row,' a war in Japan, and until that is settled, there is, and will be, a prostration of business. * * * There are lots of 'Japs' who like foreigners, and five or six times as many that hate them, and would, if they dared, cut them into mince meat. We don't stir out lately without a revolver and a guard, and in case of a row, the guard is not worth a sou. A notice was stuck on my door only a week ago, telling me to 'piggy-piggy'—that means, 'get out—go;' but I have not gone yet. It has not been so until within the last two months. There are only nine Americans in Yeddo, and only twenty-five foreigners altogether."

A NEGRO CANNIBAL.

He Voraciously Attacks a White Man and then Transfers his Fangs to a Policeman.

A negro by the name of John Jackson was this morning arraigned before Justice Bixby, at the Yorkville Police Court, charged with "chewing up" portions of the persons of Roundsman Alcott, of the Nineteenth precinct, and Christian Riese, of No. 121 West Forty-sixth street. It appeared that the prisoner, who is a terrible looking brute, much deformed and very small, with a large woolly pate that would stand any amount of knocking, and large, rolling white eyes, got got slightly drunk yesterday afternoon, and consequently neglected his usual duties—that of minding Riese's horse. Riese spoke to him rather roughly, when the little monster suddenly turned upon him, and, catching him around the legs, he gave him a jerk that put him on the flat of his back. Jackson then began to bite him wherever he could, until Roundsman Alcott came to the rescue. While the officer and Jackson were on the way to the station house he threw the officer in the same manner as Riese, and succeeded in getting away. Alcott was upon his legs, however, in an instant, and pursued Jackson, whom he soon overtook. In making his escape from the officer he bit him in the hand severely. The little cannibal was held to answer.—*N. Y. Herald to-day.*

OBITUARY.

Mrs. John Brougham.

Mrs. John Brougham, *nee* Miss Annette Hawley Nelson, died in New York on Tuesday night, the twenty-sixth anniversary of her wedding day. She was the second daughter of Captain Nelson of the British Navy, and was born in Madrid, where her father was stationed at the close of the Peninsular war. Her eldest sister married Mr. Edmund Glover, son of the celebrated actress, and is now manageress of the Theatre Royal, Glasgow. Miss Annette Nelson, soon after her father's death, studied for the stage under the tuition of Mrs. Bartley, and made her *debut* in the comedy of the *Country Girl*, with decided success. After the death of her first husband, Mr. Hodges, she married Mr. John Brougham. She was an estimable lady, and leaves a host of friends to mourn her loss.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prison Cases.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.

Prison cases are yet before the Court.

Howard Jones, alias Charles Cunningham, pleaded guilty to a charge of entering the residence of Mary McDowell, No. 1142 South Seventh street. He lived in the house adjoining, and at night broke through the partition and went into Mrs. McDowell's bedroom, but stole nothing. He left behind him a book, watch and chain, by which it was discovered that he was the guilty party.

Adeline Williams, a young colored woman, pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of $25 from Elizabeth Derry, colored. The prisoner went to Mrs. Derry poor and friendless, and was given a home, but after remaining two weeks with her she stole this money from Mrs. Derry's bureau, and saying she was going to church, went out but never returned. After a search of several weeks she was found on Friday last, and then owned up.

Theobald Mackling pleaded guilty to the charge of assault and battery upon his wife, and carrying a concealed deadly weapon. He beat the lady with a loaded pistol because she could not borrow five dollars for him.

Anthony Hoffecker was convicted of stealing a quantity of clothing from Mr. Richard Fitzroy. It was proved that on the 21st of April the prisoner, during the absence of Mr. Fitzroy, went into his residence, No. 431 Walnut street, wrapped up a large lot of clothing and started off, and was only observed by the ladies of the house as he was passing out. Information being immediately sent to the detective office, Mr Cobb set about to find the prisoner, and stumbled upon him in Third street, near Spruce, he still carrying the bundle. He told the detective that the articles he had were wash clothes for his sister, and offered to go about all day in search of that sister, but the detective refused to follow him, and therefore took him into custody. The clothing found in the bundle was identified by Mr. Fitzroy and his family as their property.

THE N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The denial of the stories asserting the exclusion of American securities from the Stock Exchanges in Prussia, and the dulness and decline in foreign exchange, which, in the absence of a demand, yielded to 109¾ for prime bankers' sixty days sterling, and to 109⅝ for sight bills, led to a weak gold market, the price eventually drooping to 114¼, without any pressure to sell. The market reacted with the more buoyant tone to speculation at the close of business, and closed firm at 114¾.

"The decline in gold was followed by a yielding in the prices of Government securities, and the '67s at one time touched 113¾. The market improved with the subsequent advance in prices at the Stock Exchange, and closed steady.

"The activity in money arising out of the demand incidental to settlements at the 1st of May appears to be disappearing, for the rate on call was easier to-day, and six per cent was rather the exceptional figure in new transactions on stocks. The Government dealers were fully supplied at four to five per cent. The market for commercial paper was without essential change, but if anything easier."

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THE GREAT WEDDING CARD DEPOT.
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500 pages.....$1·00 | 500 pages.....$1·50
700 pages.....$2·00 | 1000 pages.....$2 50
Copying Brushes that will wet 100 leaves without dipping in water.
Holt's New Cancelling Machines, $8·00. Authorized by the Treasury Department.
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(repeated five times)

THIRD EDITION

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

Delaware "White Men."

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

Arrest of Bank Robbers.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Customs Receipts.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The following are the customs receipts for the week ending May 3:—Boston, $476,559; New York, $2,601,000; Philadelphia, $242,546; Baltimore, $234,713; New Orleans, to April 23, $128,638; San Francisco, to April 23, $133,593. Total, $3,817,040.

Internal Tax Bill.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The Senate Finance Committee has nearly completed its consideration of the Internal Tax bill, and will be ready to report as soon as the House bill comes up.

The Paraguay Investigation.

The Foreign Affairs Committee at their meeting to-day defeated a resolution for a majority report in the Paraguay investigation, censuring Admiral Davis for receiving Bliss and Masterman as prisoners.

Georgia Affairs.

The Senate Judiciary Committee has summoned a number of newspaper men in the Georgia investigation, who, it is alleged, got money to advocate the case of Bullock. The House will probably occupy a day in considering the business on the Speaker's table, as many of the members interested in the tariff have gone home.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Mr. Edmunds, from the Committee on Pensions, reported the Senate bill to grant a pension to Mrs. Lincoln, with a recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed. The bill was accompanied with a report, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Wilson, from the Military Committee, reported with amendments a bill relative to the buildings used for military purposes in New York.

Mr. Drake, from the Naval Committee, reported a substitute for the bill to promote the securing of efficient seamen for the navy.

Mr. Vickers, from the Committee on Commerce, reported adversely the bill to regulate importation of immigrants under labor contracts.

Mr. Saulsbury introduced a land grant bill to enable the Junction and Breakwater Railroad Company to construct a pier in Delaware Bay, near Lewes. Referred.

The House resolution for final adjournment on July 4 was taken up. The motion to refer to the Finance Committee was negatived. Yeas, 19; nays, 26.

The resolution was discussed without action until the expiration of the morning hour, when the Osage Indian land bill came up in order.

Mr. Morrill (Maine) moved to pass over present and all prior orders to take up the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill.

Mr. Edmunds made an ineffectual effort to get up the bill to enforce the fifteenth amendment.

Mr. Howe argued that the franking bill should take precedence, and several Senators insisted upon adhering to an alleged understanding on a previous day to take up the bill of Mr. Morrill.

House.

The House met at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Van Wyck introduced a bill appropriating $100,000 for the improvement of the harbor at Rondout, Hudson river, N. Y. Referred.

Mr. Paine, from the Committee on Elections, reported a bill regulating the compensation in cases of contested elections. Recommitted. It provides that no money shall be paid either as mileage or compensation to the sitting member or contestant while the contest is pending and undecided and after it is decided the mileage and compensation are to be paid to the person to whom the seat is awarded. The person against whom the claim is decided is only to be allowed an amount to cover his actual expenses in prosecuting or defending his right to the seat. The act is not to apply to the 41st Congress.

Mr. Stokes reported a bill for the relief of Captain David Beatty's company of Independent Scouts, of Tennessee. Passed.

Mr. Hooper, of Utah, introduced a bill granting land to aid in the reclamation of desert lands in Utah. Referred.

The House then went to the business of the morning hour, being the bill to regulate the civil service.

Mr. Peters pretended as an argument against the bill a letter from a United States cripple, in Government employment in Washington, pleading the claims of his class as against the provisions of the bill.

After speeches against the bill by Messrs. Niblack, Morrill, of Maine, and Maynard

Mr. Kelsey (N. Y.) moved to lay the bill on the table. Negatived—Yeas, 43; nays, 104.

Mr. Jenckes rose to close the debate and gave notice that he would move to recommit the bill and amendments to the Committee on the Civil Service. He yielded part of his time to Mr. Benton, who denounced the bill as impolitic and impracticable, and to Mr. Kelley, who announced his adhesion to what appeared to be an unpopular measure in the House.

Mr. Jenckes said he was not disappointed at the reception which his bill had experienced. He believed that if 228 men were drawn by lot from among the people of the United States, there would be fewer found among them opposed to this measure than were to be found among the members of the House. The opposition arose from the very defects of the present system. One object of the bill was to save the Government the money that now goes into the pockets of thieves and their associates and confederates.

In reply to the objection of Mr. Maynard that this bill removed power further from the people, he asked what chance the people had now to gain admission to the minor offices? Whoever gained an appointment now, except through political or personal influence? As to the objection made by Mr. Peters, that it was impossible to reform the public offices in New York, he said that if the Government could not do that, it should abdicate its functions. He admitted that one of the great forces of corruption was in New York, but because it was great, the greater was the duty to grapple with it.

The Government lost millions every month by the misconduct of the public officers in New York. He ridiculed the constitutional argument of Mr. Bingham, and thought that he found good reason for the opposition of Messrs. Peters and Benton in the fact that the States of Maine and New Hampshire had as many employes in the Treasury Department as eighteen other States.

Mr. Peters remarked that he had but one appointee in the Treasury Department. All appointments charged to his district were made on the recommendation of his predecessors.

Mr. Ela remarked that there was but one appointee from his district.

Mr. Jenckes, in concluding his remarks, said that if anything better than the bill were presented, he would be willing to take it. If not, he hoped the House would try this bill.

Mr. Ela asked whether there were more defections among Government employes than there were among the clergy or any other class of men.

Mr. Jenckes replied that there were ten to one hundred of those defections never heard of. Clerks sailed constantly out of the great custom houses with public money in their pockets and were never prosecuted. He appealed from the people to their representatives on this question, and said that the people had spoken in favor of the measure by the almost unanimous voice of the press.

Mr. Schenck said he had watched the great ability and patient labor with which the gentleman from Rhode Island had prosecuted his purpose, and he thanked him for that labor. Having no time to present any arguments on the general subject of the proposition, he wished to say that the gentleman could hardly put the bill in any shape so long as its principle was preserved; that he (Mr. Schenck) would not give it his hearty support as the initiation of a salutary and much-needed reform.

Mr. Jenckes moved that the bill and amendments be recommitted.

Amendments were offered by Mr. Arnell, providing that the bill shall apply without distinction of sex; by Mr. Loughbridge, looking to the equal proportion of offices among the States; and by Mr. O'Neill, to strike out the payment of fees for the examination and certificate.

The bill and amendments were then recommitted and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Orth, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, made a report on the matter of the Paraguay investigation and gave notice that he would call it up for action as soon as possible.

Mr. Wood presented the views of the minority as prepared by Mr. Swann.

Mr. Willard stated that he coincided with some of the resolutions reported both by the majority and the minority, but he did not think there was anything in the record calling for any action by the House.

The House then went to business on the Speaker's table, and disposed thereof as follows:—

Senate amendment to the House bill for the relief of Charles R. Dole & Co. Concurred in.

Senate amendment to the House bill to confirm the title of William M. Garvey to a certain tract of land Concurred in.

Senate amendment to the House bill limiting the appointment of certain officers of the Treasury Department. Concurred in.

Senate bill to establish an additional land district in Kansas. Passed.

Senate bill authorizing the Pacific Railroad Company to issue its bonds for the construction of its road, and to secure the same by mortgage.

Mr. Wheeler moved to put the bill on its passage, and addressed the House in explanation and advocacy of it.

FROM THE WEST.

Funeral of a Distinguished Citizen.

CINCINNATI, May 5.—The funeral of Adam W. Riddle occurred at Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church this morning, and was largely attended. The Cincinnati Pioneers, members of the bar, Odd Fellows, and many others were in attendance. Bishop Clark officiated.

Fatal Accident.

Charles Herrmann fell from the third story of the Marigold House last night, receiving injuries which will probably result in his death.

FROM NEW YORK.

The McFarland Trial.

NEW YORK, May 5.—Donald Nicholson was the first witness. He testified that immediately after the shooting Richardson gave him (witness) the pistol, which he afterwards gave to James Henry Browne.

Mr. Mason testified that McFarland formerly lived in his house; never saw him drunk.

Isaac G. Reed, journalist, who published the interview had with Mr. Greeley, swore that he used the same language in his report that Mr. Greeley did; that he often softened Mr. Greeley's language and oaths. On cross-examination he said he wrote it for the *Day's Doings*; he was not the proprietor of that journal; he wished he was.

Fitzhugh Ludlow, recalled—I had a conversation with McFarland; I told him I would be able to get some articles in the *Post* and *Home Journal* if he had sent me a ticket for the reading at Steinway Hall given by Mrs. McFarland; he said he did not wish any of his friends to know of it, and regretted that she should leave the sanctity of her home; he also said he did not consent to her going on the stage, but at the earnest request of some of her friends McFarland brought me an article which I retouched and gave to him; it was afterwards published in the *Educational Monthly*.

Mr. Graham here explained that after Mrs. McFarland left the prisoner, he determined, first, to become a great lawyer, then to make his mark in literature, that he may win back his wife by showing her what she had lost. He brought this article to the witness with this in view.

Judge Davis objected to having the witness state what the article was, unless it could be produced.

Witness—I changed the articles of McFarland, and put them in the shape they now are; I remember the prisoner showing me a letter from Mrs. Calhoun without date; but that appeared to be written in 1867; McFarland in reading that letter came to the letters "J. R. Y." and remarked at the time, "that means John Russell Young."

Judge Davis was about to cross-examine the witness on family matters, and said he could prove that he ran away to Kansas with another woman, and that a fellow feeling made him kind; but the Court would not permit it. The Court then took a recess.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R		Pacific Mail Steam...	43
Con. Stock.....	98¼	Western Union Tele	32¾
do. scrip.....	94½	Toledo & Wabash R.	54
N. Y. & Erie Rail.	94	Mil. & St. Paul R.com	65
Ph. and Rea. R.....	102½	Mil. & St. Paul R.pref.	78¾
Mich. South. & N. I. R.	98¼	Adams Express.....	63¼
Cle. and Pitts. R.....	106¾	Wells, Fargo & Co....	17¼
Chi. and N. W. com..	81	United States.....	44½
Chi. and N. W. pref..	91½	Tennessee 6s, new.	55½
Chi. and R. I. R.....	122¾	Gold.....	114½
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	94	Market strong.	

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, May 5.—Cotton dull; sales 700 bales middling uplands at 23¼c. Flour—State and Western less active and scarcely so firm. State, $4·90@6·75; Ohio, $5·75@6·30; Western, $4·85@6·55; Southern quiet at $6@9·90. Wheat dull and drooping. Corn more active and firmer; new mixed Western, $1·06@1·13. Oats firm; Western, 62½@65c. Beef quiet. Pork lower; mess, $29@29·25. Lard quiet; steam, 16¼@16½c. Whisky nominal at $1·05@1·06.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The Lime Bank Robbery—Recovery of the Plunder.

ROCKLAND, May 5.—Charles H. Brooks and John Stevens, two New York professionals, engaged in the Lime Bank robbery, who were taken out of the city yesterday morning by Keyser and Black, were arrested last night and brought here. Keyser had left them, with their plunder, at a place in the woods, and promised to meet them with a team at 8 o'clock last night and take them to a place of safety. After his arrest he consented to guide the officers to the place of rendezvous and secure his confederates. A strong posse accordingly started with him and arrested them without resistance. All or nearly all of the stolen property was recovered with the robbers.

E. S. McAllister, policeman and night watchman, was arrested last night, and Black was also taken into custody this morning. All the parties to the robbery except E. E. Rand, who was allowed to escape the officers in Portland, are now in custody.

FROM EUROPE.

The Plot Against Napoleon.

PARIS, May 5.—The *Journal Officiel* of this morning contains a decree convoking the High Court of Justice for the trial of those persons recently arrested for implication in the plot against the life of the Emperor.

Long before the issuance of this decree M. Emile Ollivier demonstrated beyond a doubt the existence of a revolutionary party having for its aim the establishment of a democratic and social republic, the members of which are resorting to systematic villifications, outrageous calumnies, outbreaks, and assassinations to accomplish their purpose.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, May 5—1·30 P. M.—American securities quiet. Railways quiet. Illinois Central, 111¾.

LIVERPOOL, May 5—1·30 P. M.—Pork firm. Lard quiet.

HAVRE, May 5.—Cotton opened declining and irregular. On the spot 136f., and afloat 127½f.

PARIS, May 5.—The Bourse opened firm. Rentes, 74f. 85c.

ANTWERP, May 5.—Petroleum opened quiet and steady at 53½f.

Ship News.

QUEENSTOWN, May 5.—The City of Manchester, from New York for Liverpool, arrived this forenoon.

FROM DELAWARE.

A "White Man's" Convention.

WILMINGTON, May 5.—A convention called to organize a white man's party in this State, independent of the Democratic party, meets at Dover to-day. A small delegation, all Democrats, is in attendance from this city.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, May 5.—Cotton dull at 22¼c. Flour quiet but firm; Howard street superfine, $5@5·50; do. extra, $5·75@6·50; do. family, $6·50@7·75; City Mills superfine, $5·25@6; do. extra, $5·75@6·75; do. family, $6·75@9·75; Western superfine, $5·12½@5·50; do. extra, $5·50@6; do. family, $6·25@6·75. Wheat dull; Maryland, $1·50@1·56; Pennsylvania, $1·45@1·60. Corn firm; white, $1·13@1·15; yellow, $1·12@1·14. Oats firm at 62@65c. Rye firm at $1·05. Mess pork firm at $29·75@30. Bacon firm; rib sides, 16½@17; clear do., 17½c.; shoulders, 13½c. Hams, 19@20c. Lard firm at 17¼c. Whisky dull at $1·05@1·06.

—The summer residence of the late ex-President Pierce, at Hampton Beach, N. H., was sold at auction last week for $4975.

REFRIGERATORS.
SECOND SEASON!
TRIUMPH! TRIUMPH!! TRIUMPH!!!
THE DAVIS
REFRIGERATOR,
Still Excelsior! Its Merits Wonderful! Its construction unlike any other! Competition distanced! No comparison invited!!! The success of "The Davis" Refrigerator last season was unparalleled. For the year 1870 we have the finest article of the kind ever offered. Our manufactory is the largest of the kind in the city, being used exclusively for building our Refrigerator. Thousands of "The Davis" Refrigerators have been sold throughout the United States, giving universal satisfaction. By its peculiar construction and scientific principle, the moisture is frozen, thereby causing the air to be very cold, perfectly dry, and ever pure. This season we are lining them with the new patent hard medallion metal, surpassing in beauty and adaptability any material we have heretofore used for that purpose. It is void of all offensive smells, free from any liability to rust, can be polished like silver, and always retains its bright and beautiful appearance. The cold, dry air maintained in "The Davis Refrigerator," with its astonishing small quantity of ice used, stamps it CHAMPION OF THE WORLD.
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POINT BREEZE PARK.
FRIDAY, MAY 6.
MATCH $200.
Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons. Good day and track.
J. M. Petit names s. m. Lady Lightfoot.
R. P. Stetson names b. m. Ida.
Admission, $1. 1t

FOR RENT OR FOR SALE, TERMS easy at Torresdale, a finely shaded Cottage, with grounds, near landing and station. Apply No. 214 WEST LOGAN SQUARE. 1t*

FOURTH EDITION

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

The Crisis in France.

The Plot Against Napoleon.

The Situation Explained.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.